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VOL. XXX.—No. 349. MELBOURNE: JAN. 20th, 1915. SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM — POST FREE.

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN
Journal of Pharmacy
With which is Incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.

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is conveyed in estimating the value of Infant Foods from figures obtained from analysis of the dry material

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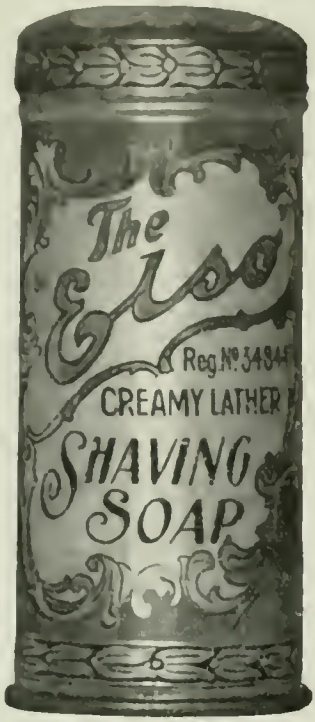

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 349. JANUARY 20TH, 1915. Vol. XXX.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 7th, 1914.

VICTORIAN POISONS LEGISLATION.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* of November 28 devotes considerable editorial space to a review of the provisions of the amending Poisons Act, which was passed a month or two ago. The editorial comment is that "the new Act greatly strengthens previous poisons legislation and considerably improves the administrative powers of the Board."

HELP FOR BELGIAN PHARMACISTS.

Terrible descriptions of the privations and sufferings of pharmacists in Belgium have been published. These have evoked practical sympathy amongst British members of the craft, and a fund has been opened at Bloomsbury Square with a view of relieving the distress. The Pharmaceutical Society has given a donation of £50 and a "whip-round" in the council room resulted in the collection of over £60. It is believed that a substantial amount will be collected during the next few weeks.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British pharmacists are experiencing difficulty in obtaining glass measures marked with the subdivisions of the millilitre. For some reason or other the inspectors refuse to stamp measures with fine graduations. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* is strongly advising all pharmacists to use the metric system, but points out the difficulties of doing this in the absence of authorised measures. To obviate trouble the journal is publishing a series of equivalent formulae

in which the quantities are correctly stated in Imperial weights and measures, as well as in the centesimal proportions rendered familiar in the B.P.C. Formulary. A practising pharmacist has written to the Journal describing two sets of metric weights and measures, which he has found the most practically useful in business:—

A.—A wood block containing the following weights in brass:—500 Gm., 200 Gm., 2 × 100 Gm., 50 Gm., 20 Gm., 2 × 10 Gm., 5 Gm., 2 × 2 Gm., 1 Gm.

B.—A wooden box containing 0.5 Gm., 2 × 0.2 Gm., 0.1 Gm., 0.05 Gm., 2 × 0.02 Gm., 0.01 Gm.

C.—10 Ml. conical measure, 50 Ml., 100 Ml.

D.—250 Ml. cylindrical measure and 1 litre (optional).

Another pharmacist recommends the following:—

Weights:—500 Gm., 200 Gm., 2 × 100 Gm., 50 Gm., 20 Gm., 2 × 10 Gm., 5 Gm., 2 Gm., 2 × 1 Gm., 0.5 Gm., 0.2 Gm., 2 × 0.1 Gm., 0.05 Gm., 0.02 Gm., 2 × 0.01 Gm.

Measures:—500 Ml., 100 Ml., 50 Ml., 20 Ml., 10 Ml.; also, not often required, 1 Ml., and 0.1 Ml. pipettes graduated in tenths.

RATIONAL PRESCRIBING.

Sir Dyce Duckworth, in a lecture recently delivered in Dublin, made some interesting comments on the subject of rational prescribing. "Many of our prescriptions," he said, "are the laughing stocks of the well-educated pharmacists who have to compound them, and they must wonder at our boldness and credulity. I am very sorry for the patients of such prescribers."

Sir Dyce Duckworth gave expression to his belief that opinions emanating from the chemical and other laboratories, non-clinical, are not always helpful to careful prescribers, and he showed by subsequent remarks that he did not believe in discarding old remedies on insufficient evidence of their inefficiency. Continuing, he said: "Not many of us have been taught, or have acquired, a knowledge of the value of sarsaparilla in large doses as a restorative remedy in many cachetic conditions. The influence of musk in sometimes turning the scale favourably in perilous conditions of pneumonia is not recognised to-day. These drugs have actually been discarded from the new Pharmacopœia about to be issued. Happily that will not prevent their employment. Our observant predecessors noted these matters, but their teaching has been forgotten or displaced. It did not issue from the laboratory, but from careful observation at the bedside and in daily practice.

"The art of prescribing is not limited to mere convenience and rapidity of dispensing. The active principles of some drugs do not always represent the full benefits of the source of them. Those of us who have been trained in our great hospital schools know well the value of many of the formulæ set down in their pharmacopœias. They are always worthy of our regard, because they represent the experience of our observant masters who introduced or adopted them solely on account of their usefulness and power to aid recovery. Generations of their pupils have had good reason to discover this for themselves. There is no fashion or novelty in them, and many of them will, as I believe, be found helpful for all time."

SANATOGEN.

In the House of Commons on November 19, Mr. Joyce asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been drawn to a statement made on behalf of the proprietor of Sanatogen that the Home Secretary had assented to the business being carried on for the benefit of the proprietor, and also to a company being formed for the purpose of acquiring the business from the proprietor; whether the proprietor is an alien enemy; whether any such licence and sanction as alleged has been given, which would have the effect of enabling dealing by a company with such alien enemy; and whether any step is proposed to be taken to prevent the continuance of such a business for the benefit of an alien enemy?—Mr. McKenna: The statement made in the last paragraph of the question is untrue. The proprietor of the firm is an enemy now in Germany. Application was made for permission to convert the business into an English limited company. I have declined to sanction such an arrangement. (Cheers.) Effective steps will be taken to prevent any of the profits of the company being remitted to the proprietor during the war.

STUDENTS AND THE NEW B.P.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has decided that the new B.P. will not be used in the Minor Examination until October, 1915. Instructions to this effect have been issued by the Council to the Boards of Examiners.

American Notes.

BE "A LEADING CITIZEN."

Pharmacists, says the *Spatula,* should take an interest in the affairs of the town in which they happen to be. It is surprising, however, to see how few do so. Sometimes we think this arises from an over-cautiousness, the fear being on the part of the druggist that if he takes sides on any question of public interest he will make for himself and his store enemies. This, as a rule, is groundless. The benefits to be derived from the advertising that will come to him if he mingles as much as possible with his fellow-townsmen will much more than offset any detriment that may come to his business through any stand on public affairs he may take.

PRICE MARKS ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dr. Sumner, of the Iowa State Board of Health, has decided that pharmacists violate the law when they affix price marks to prescriptions. The Attorney-General has upheld this contention, on the ground that the practice is a conspiracy to fix prices. Commenting on the decision, the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* says:

"This is the first time that we can recall that the propriety of the practice has been questioned. The presence of the mark is often a distinct advantage to the druggist, and inasmuch as he fails to perceive wherein he is not acting strictly within his rights he can scarcely be expected to abandon the custom until compelled to do so by an adverse court decision."

NEW YORK PHARMACY LAW.

The Pharmacy Board of New York has transferred laudanum from the list of poisons allowed to be sold by licensed storekeepers. The new regulation reads as follows:—

Storekeeper's certificate. All certificates granted certified storekeepers shall contain a list of such articles as may be sold under this form of registration.

(a) Fee. The fee for storekeeper's certificate of permit and registration of store shall be 5 dollars; 3 dollars for the certificate of permit and 2 dollars for the registration of the store.

(b) Poisons. The following poisons sold by certified storekeepers must be sold in original packages only and must be put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address must be displayed on the package: Carbolic acid, tincture of iodine, tincture of aconite and tincture of belladonna.

(c) Prohibitions. The sale of chloral, cocaine, laudanum, morphine and opium by certified storekeepers is prohibited.

THE SCIENCE OF MATERIA MEDICA.

A special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has presented a report on the neglect of Materia Medica at medical schools. The committee states that the sceptical attitude assumed by leading physicians and teachers of medicine, during the past quarter of a century, is responsible in great measure for the neglect of materia medica by the medical colleges and inadequate knowledge of drugs as remedial agents on the part of the medical profession. To such extent had this therapeutic nihilism reached, that it was said of the medical societies, "If any daring member has introduced a subject bearing on medical treatment, it has been with an apologetic air and humble mien, well knowing that if his remarks had any reference to the utility of drugs in the treatment of disease they would be subjected to good-humored banter, and received by those sitting in the seat of the scornful with amused incredulity."

Recent events show that a gratifying change is taking place as regards the attitude of the medical profession. The committee hopes to see pharmacy elevated to its proper position as a branch of medical practice as the final result. Pharmacy, or the art of selecting, preparing, preserving, compounding, and dispensing medicine, to meet the requirements of a rational drug therapy, is dependent upon the medical profession and a fountain can rise no higher than its source.

The rehabilitation of the materia medica is inhibited by our irrational patent and trademark laws, which permit the inventor of a new chemical substance or medicine to patent the product, patent the process, and register as a trade-mark the name by which it is to become afterwards known and dealt in. By this plan it is hoped, by the "proprietary" medicine manufacturers, to establish a system of perpetual monopoly in place of the seventeen-year monopoly permitted under the patent law. In marked contrast to this system is that adopted by most foreign countries, where no product-patents are allowed, only process-patents, and where no trade-mark law stands in the way of competition between the manufacturers of the same products, who are free to deal in them under their currently-used names, when they succeed in discovering improved processes for preparing them.

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Editorial.

Distressed Belgian Pharmacists.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is raising a fund to relieve the dire necessities of the brethren of the craft in Belgium, who have been placed in dire straits owing to the ravages of the German Huns. It may be that some pharmacists in Australia might deem it a privilege to contribute to this fund. If so, we shall be glad to receive subscriptions and forward them to the Hon. Treasurer of the Belgian Pharmacists Relief Fund in London.

The Sale of Poisons.

Contemporary medical opinion on the value of poisons legislation is always interesting. It is instructive, therefore, to quote the comments of the editor of the *Australian Medical Journal* on the new South Australian poisons regulations, which were summarised in our last number. After describing the new regulations, the editor says:—

"From the point of view of the legislator, it is necessary to impose restrictions on the sale of poisons, for the purpose of lessening the risk of an improper use. Apart from accidental poisoning due to mistaking bottles containing poisons for bottles containing beverages or medicines, it is necessary to safeguard against a too easy access to poisons which might be used for the purpose of suicide or murder, and also for the purpose of attempting to procure abortion. Legislative measures may suffice to prevent, or at all events to render infrequent, cases of accidental poisoning. These measures, however, need to be extremely stringent, for it is very difficult to protect people against folly, stupidity and carelessness, and no laws that human brain can evolve will cure some individuals of the bad habit of not thinking of what they are doing. Still less favourable are the prospects of success of measures aiming at the prevention of wilful suicide or murder. If a person desires to end his life, the mere difficulty of procuring prussic acid or chloroform will never result in an abandonment of the intention. It may result in a change of plan, in a substitution of a lethal agent, which is supposed to act in a pleasant manner, for one which causes pain or discomfort, or it may even lead to the choice of another method of putting an end to a miserable existence. In the case of murder by poisoning, the murderer is usually possessed of ingenuity worthy of a better cause. It would almost appear as if the difficulty of obtaining what he selects for destroying the life of another enhances the fascination of his deed. The study of any of the celebrated poisoning cases will show

that, no matter what obstructions are placed in the way of the purchasing of deadly poisons like hyoscine, aconitin, prussiate of potassium, etc., large quantities have been purchased without any suspicion having been awakened. In a similar manner, it is of little practical value to attempt to stop the sale of abortifacients, reputed or real, since the traffic is usually carried out by unscrupulous and wily persons, who trade on the fact that their victims will pay almost any price for secrecy. The restrictions placed on the sale of lead, diachylon, penny-royal, etc., have apparently not made any difference to this traffic. Nevertheless, it is essential that measures should be taken with the view of doing all that can be done to lessen these evils.

It will be highly interesting to see how the new South Australian Poisons regulations work in practice. For example, the provision that poisons shall not be sold to anyone who is not personally known to a vendor or who is accompanied by a third person known to both parties is a safeguard which, if properly carried out, should result in a perfect control of the poisons sold. On the other hand, the exemption of fly-papers may have the effect of rendering all these precautions nugatory. We admit that such stringent restrictions could scarcely be imposed on the sale of fly-papers. Further, it will be interesting to learn what the Central Board will do in regard to licensing persons under this section of the Act."

From the pharmacists' standpoint we candidly must confess that we do not expect much good to accrue from the regulations. There are too many anomalies and exemptions to give them any real value. In all our experience of poisons legislation throughout the world we do not know of any similar regulations so glaringly illogical, so inconsistent and so woefully disregardful of the professional rights of registered pharmacists. In any other country the treatment meted out to the pharmacists of South Australia in this respect would be regarded by fair-minded men as little short of a scandal.

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LACTEOL
"Lactic ferments." Absolutely odourless—absolutely white. Owing to the special process of manufacture, Lacteol may be kept any length of time.
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New extract of meat, containing four times more Glycogen and more Hoemoglobin and Iron than any other preparation.
No preparation required whatsoever, a most pleasant beverage immediately at hand by simply adding mineral aerated water. Sold in bottles of 8 and 16 oz.

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Pure Cold drawn Castor Oil, absolutely without colour, smell or taste.
Put up in 2 oz. bottle, with patent stopper.

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A perfect pharmaceutical combination of the following CHEMICALLY PURE RECRYSTALLIZED Salts:—Calcii, Sodi, Manganese, Ferri, Strichnine, Glycerophosphates. Entire absence of sugar.
Elixir 6 oz. bottle—Hypodermic (box of 16 amp. of 1 c.c.).

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Sole Agents for United Kingdom Colonies and Dominions for the above preparations are advertising extensively to the medical profession in Australasia, and would consider any enquiry as a favour.

The Month.

Annual Practising Fee.

The Victorian Pharmacy Board dealt fully at the January Meeting with a proposal made by the Treasury Department that all chemists in business should pay an annual Practising Fee. After careful consideration the Board decided against the proposal in its present form. If the Government were prepared to adopt the Tasmanian legislation restricting the sale of all drugs and chemicals to those qualified to handle them by virtue of their special training and experience, possibly there would be no strong objection to the payment of an annual fee. The Board felt, however, that the alleged "monopoly" stated to be enjoyed by chemists was so non-existent in reality that the collection of the proposed fee would be class-taxation in a very marked sense and should therefore be opposed. If pharmacists are called on to pay an annual fee there is no reason why all vendors and manufacturers of medicines should not be placed on a similar footing and be asked to equally contribute to the revenue of the country.

The New B.P.

The issue of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia, says the *Australian Medical Journal*, is a matter of considerable moment to the members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. After 17 years, the changes in materia medica are bound to be considerable, and those who have seen the new work, state that the alterations are numerous and material. In view of the fact that no copies of the pharmacopœia are at present available, it becomes a matter of impossibility for medical practitioners to render themselves familiar with the modified dosage of the altered preparations, and for pharmacists to standardise their tinctures, extracts and other preparations by the beginning of the new year. Under these circumstances, the various Governments have been approached with the view of allowing a term of grace to elapse before the adoption of the new edition is enforced. We are informed that this period of grace will be granted in New South Wales, and we have reason to believe that in other States a similar concession will be accorded. Should such a period of grace not be granted throughout the Commonwealth, it will be advisable for practitioners to mark all their prescriptions during the early months of 1915 "to be dispensed according to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898," in order that an understanding between the prescriber and the dispenser may be arrived at. We would draw the attention of practitioners to the fact that, while the strength of the new tincture of digitalis and that of nux vomica is less strong than previously, the strength of the tincture of opium and of the compound tincture of camphor is stronger. Each preparation must be studied carefully. An informative article by a competent authority reviewing the alterations in the new edition appears in this issue.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1914.

Alterations of Chief Importance.

Changes of greater or less importance occur in many of the formulæ of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, as compared with the issue of 1898, but attention is particularly directed to the more notable alterations in potency, which are indicated in percentages (p.c.) in the following table, which has been compiled by the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*:

1. Notable Alterations in Potency.

Stronger.			Weaker.	
Acetum Scillæ ..	100	p.c.	Acid. Nitric Dil. ..	42·7 p.c.
Acetum Urginea ..	100	p.c.	Acid Phosph. Dil...	27·5 p.c.
Lin. Opii ..	33·3	p.c.	Acid. Sulph. Dil. ..	26·7 p.c.
Spt. Juniperi ..	100	p.c.	Emp. Belladonnæ .	50 p.c.
Syr Chloral	9	p.c.	Inj Cocainæ Hypo.	50 p.c.
Syr. Codeinæ .. .	9	p.c.	Inj Morphinæ Hypo.	50 p.c.
Tinct. Aconiti ..	100	p.c.	Lin. Hydrargyri ..	40 p.c.
Tinct. Camph Co.	10	p.c.	Liq. Hydrarg Per.	12·3 p.c.
Tinct. Opii ..	33·3	p.c.	Liq. Potassæ	19·2 p.c.
Tinct. Strophanthi	400	p.c.	Pil. Phosphori	50 p.c.
Ung. Hyd Subchlor.	100	p.c.	Syr. Ferri Iodidi ..	30 p.c.
			Tab. Trinitrini ..	23 p.c.
			Tinct. Belladonnæ ..	30 p.c.
			Tinct. Colchici ..	50 p.c.
			Tinct. Digitalis ..	20 p.c.
			Tinct. Nucis Vom.	50 p.c.
			Tinct. Opii Ammon.	10 p.c.
			Troch. Acid. Carbol.	50 p.c.
			Ung. Acid. Carbol. .	25 p.c.
			Ung Hydrargyri ..	38 p.c.
			Ung. Hydrarg. Ammo.	50 p.c.
			Ung. Hydrag. Co...	38 p.c.

Note.—The percentages in the above column indicate increase in strength and those in the adjoining column indicate decrease in strength.

2. NOTABLE ALTERATIONS IN NOMENCLATURE.

OLD NAME (1898).		NEW NAME (1914).
Acet. Cantharidis	=	Acet. Cantharidini
Ext. Aloes Barb.	=	Ext. Aloes
Ext. Bellad. Alch.	=	Ext. Bellad. Siccum.
Ext. Cascaræ Sag.	=	Ext. Cascaræ Sag. Sic.
Ext. Euouymi Siccum	=	Ext. Euonymi
Ext. Hyoscyami Viride	=	Ext. Hyoscyami
Ext. Nucis Vom.	=	Ext. Nucis Vom. Sic.
Ext. Opii	=	Ext. Opii Siccum
Ext. Viburni Purn. Liq.	=	Ext. Viburni Liq.
Ferrum Tartaratum	=	Ferri et Potossii Tartras
Ferri Phosphas	=	Ferri Phosphas Sacch.
Hydrargyri Oleas	=	HydrargyrumOleatum
Liq. Iodi Fort.	=	Tinct Iodi Fort.
Liq. Magnes. Carb.	=	Liq. Magnes. Bicarb.
Oleum Gynocardiæ	=	Oleum Chaulmoograe
Oleum Pini	=	Oleum Abietis
Pil. Aloes Barb.	=	Pil. Aloes
Pil Aloes Soc.	=	Pil. Aloes
Syr Codeinæ	=	Syr. Codeinæ Phos.
Tinct. Colch. Sem.	=	Tinct. Colchici
Tinct. Iodi	=	Tinct. Iodi Mitis
Troch. Eucalypti Gummi	=	Troch. Kino Eucalypti
Ung. Cantharidis	=	Ung. Cantharidini
Ung. Glyc. Plumbi Subacet	=	Ung. Plumbi Subacet
Ung. Gynocardiæ	=	Ung. Chaulmoograe

Popularise the A.P.F.

Now, if ever, is the time for pharmacists to extend the usefulness of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary. New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria are all keen on this movement, and are doing good work in bringing the formulary under the notice of the medical profession. In the former State a move is on foot to issue a small pocket list to the medical profession of well-known lines with the chemical equivalent and a local synonym, with a request that in view of the impossibility of securing supplies of the patented article, that the use of the patented name may be dispensed with, and the chemical equivalent used instead. A similar move has been made in Victoria. Difficulty has, however, been experienced in suitably framing the wording on the proposed list, and in choosing synonyms, which will meet the requirements of the case.

Several lists have been drawn up, and, after consultation amongst several pharmacists, the following card has been tentatively suggested:—

Foreign Name.	British Equivalent.	Suggested Brief Synonym (for convenience in prescription writing.)
Aspirin	Acid. Aceto. Salicyl	Spirol.
Dermatol	Bismuth Subgallati	Bism. Subgall.
Diuretin	Theobrom. Sodium Salicylate (B.P. 1914)	—
Formalin	Liq. Formaldehyde (B.P. 1914)	—
Heroin Hydrochlor	Acetomorphine Hydrochlor	Acetomorph.
Ichthyol	Ammon Ichthyol	Am. Ichth.
Lysol	Liq. Cresolis Co.	Septol.
Trional	Methyl Sulphonal	—
Urotropine	Hexamethylenetetramine	Hexamine.
Veronal	Acid Diethylbarbituric	Barbitone.

Pharmacists are asked to make suggestions regarding the extension or alteration of the above list. Possibly a concerted move might be made by all the States in the matter. Herein lies the value of the advertising scheme suggested by the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society. If the pages of the *Australian Medical Journal* were available for this purpose a valuable vehicle for the expression of A.P.F. ideas could be utilised. It is a pity the scheme fell through, and we hope it will be resuscitated.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MORLEY.—On the 1st January, 1915, at the Deepdene Nursery, Balwyn, the wife of Lieutenant Chas. L. Morley—a daughter.

RETCHFORD.—On the 16th December, at Sister Annear's private hospital, 63 Sutherland-road, Armadale, the wife of Harold Retchford, of Casterton—a son.

SMART.—On the 13th December, at 10 Elm Street, Hawthorn, to Mr. and Mrs. James Smart—a daughter (Jean MacBean).

DEATHS.

JEWKES.—On the 27th December, at Sydney, Jessie Meiklejohn, wife of the late Joseph Jewkes, and beloved mother of Wallace M. Jewkes, pharmacist, Essendon.

Articles.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1914.

A Review of Reviews.

[There are few more competent in Australia than the writer of this article to express an authoritative opinion on the merits and demerits of the new British Pharmacopœia. An intimate and almost lifelong association with both medicine and pharmacy in Great Britain and Australia in the capacity of scholar, lecturer and examiner, combined with a personal friendship with one of the present editors, afford the writer excellent opportunities of being able to form an independent and thoughtful judgment as to the value of the important changes made in the new edition.—Ed. *AJP.*]

The fifth British Pharmacopœia has been open for inspection in Great Britain from October 1st, 1914, and has been in force there since January 1st of this year. A few advance copies have been available in Australia since November, 1914, but none can be yet obtained here by ordinary purchase. The work has been extensively reviewed by all sections of the medical and pharmaceutical press, both at home and abroad, by purely trade journals such as the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, and notices and leaders dealing with it have appeared in a considerable section of the daily press. A review can therefore be very conveniently made now of the chief criticisms and the general estimation in which the new Pharmacopœia is held. The appearance of a new Pharmacopœia has in the past evoked a storm of hostile criticism which has not always recognised the difficulties the compilers necessarily meet with in adjusting the conflicting claims with which they have to deal. On the whole, the general trend of the criticism of the present B.P. has a less hostile tone than on former occasions, and it seems to be generally allowed that the compilers and editors have succeeded fairly well in their laborious task.

Since the completion of the work, no bitterness has been expressed in the pharmaceutical press because pharmacists are still not represented directly on the Pharmacopœia Committee, but only have a consultative voice in the shape of a "Committee of Reference on Pharmacy." The statutory inclusion of representative pharmacists on the Pharmacopœia Committee would be of manifest advantage to all concerned, and would probably tend to reduce the gap of years occurring between the dates of publication of successive Pharmacopœias. It must, however, be remembered that one of the editors, Professor Greenish, is a trained and qualified pharmacist. It may also be of interest to recall the fact that Professor, then Mr., Greenish, was nominated for the first complete directorship of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy. He was unable to leave England, and Mr. A. H. Jackson was appointed to the position.

Space will not allow a detailed review in the present article of all the criticisms which have thus far appeared, and a selection will therefore be made of the more important points.

1. The adoption in the new B.P. of the metric system throughout, excepting in the matter of doses, where the approximate equivalents are given according to the Imperial system:—Much diversity of opinion has been expressed on this change. It has even been stated to be a *fait accompli* on the ground that probably not one in a thousand pharmacists has ever seen a commercial set of metric weights and measures, and that owing to the expense, pharmacists will not purchase metric weights and measures, and so the average man will buy his galenicals more than ever from the manufacturer. This, if true, is lamentable, but, considering how the torch of scientific knowledge has been of late years brandished about among pharmacists, and that not a few of them claim to belong to a profession it would have been thought, for consistency's sake, the change would have been welcomed by them. The 1898 B.P. foreshadowed the change which would be effected in the next issue, from the fact that in it alternative employment of the metric or the Imperial system was "extended to every official paragraph which makes reference to the usual Imperial weights and measures." It is to be hoped that in the next Pharmacopœia the metric system only will be employed throughout. This change might pave the way to a comparatively speedy and compulsory adoption of the metric system in all commercial transactions and the relegation of the nightmare "table hooks" to the limbo of dead unwept complications. The only valid but passing objection to the increased adoption of the metric system in the new B.P. is the fact that commercial metric weights and measures are not now procurable. This affords a strong argument for a delay of at least six months before the new B.P. is officially recognised here, so that no proceedings shall before that time has elapsed be initiated under any Act of Parliament in reference to the Pharmacopœia. By that time supply will probably have met the demand.

With the increased adoption of this metric system the term "mil" has been introduced. A good deal of condemnation of this term has been expressed, and with some reason, but it has been rendered official with its subdivisions, decimil and centimil, and we must make the best of it.

The official adoption of the term in the B.P. at least defines it, and raises it from the position of ambiguity it previously occupied. At first sight the familiar C.C. seems far preferable, but as the doses of liquids are given by measure in the new B.P. the terms decimil and centimil are preferable to any that could be devised for subdivisions of the C.C. A term freshly adopted in the B.P. is micron, represented by the Greek μ, this being the 1000th part of a millimetre.

2. Paragraphs descriptive of the processes which may be employed for the manufacture of official chemical substances have been made more concise, but the qualitative and quantitative tests for those substances and the means by which their freedom from impurity may be determined

have been amplified. This seems to have met with general approval.

3. The compilers seem to have indulged in a perfect orgy of abbreviations:—These have not met with unmixed approval, and with justice. An appendix of 20 p.p. is devoted to abbreviations of the names of official drugs and preparations. Some are weird and others unnecessary. Thus Dec. Ispagh., Hamam. Cort., Lam. Physostig., Sp. Cajup., Tr. Picroth. have an evil look, and it is difficult to understand the need of printing Codein as an abbreviation of Codeina, Araroba for Araroba, or Caffein for Caffeina. In fact, the official dropping of the terminal a in the Latin names of alkaloids is mischievous, and tends to cause confusion in nomenclature. The abbreviations are all carefully repeated in the index. Further, the clumsy PbT. and AsT. for articles and reagents used in the quantitative limit tests for lead and arsenic do not commend themselves. Cl, Dl, Ml for centimil, decimil and mil respectively appear strange, but the adoption of the abreviations N/1, N/2, N/10, N/20, N/100 in volumetric solutions is worthy of all praise.

4. The additions and omissions:—Much comment on these has appeared The general opinion seems to be that the compilers have been actuated by a conservative spirit in making the additions, and that they might have enlarged the list with advantage. Of the 43 articles added all, with the exception possibly of zinc oleostearate, have earned their place in the B.P. On the other hand, the compilers are thought to have been exuberant in their omissions. For the loss of many of the 168 articles thus dropped, such as the concentrated liquors, some of the plasters, figs, prunes and the like, there can be no regret, but the omission of Coca, Conium, Elaterium, Lupulus, Jaborandi, Cantharides, Cambogia, Calabar bean and some others, together with their galenical preparations, seems to be received with lamentation. It must, however, be observed that some of the crude drugs mentioned above are represented by active principles.

5. Alterations in strengths and doses:—This section is perhaps the most immediately important of any. General regret has been expressed at most of the changes, and hopes have been indulged in that something like finality is now reached. An extreme case of variation in strength is shown in Tinctura Strophanthi. The tincture of the 1898 B.P. was *half the strength* of that of the 1885 B.P., whereas the strength of the new tincture is *four times* that of the last Pharmacopoeia, and the dose drops from 5—15 minims to 2—5 minims. The strength of Tinctura Opii is increased by one-third, but the dose remains unaltered. Prescribers and dispensers alike should closely study the alterations in dose and strength of each article and preparation scheduled in pages xxvi. and xxvii. of the preface, and for a period of some months prescribers when ordering any of these articles should place after them the figures 1898 or 1914. The following is a list of the more important changes in strengths and doses:—

	Strength.		Dose.	
	1898.	1914.	1898.	1914.
Emplastrum Belladonnæ	.5% total alkaloid	.25 total alkaloids		
Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica	1 gramme in 10 c.c.	.5 gramme in 10 mils.	2-5 mins.	5-10 mins.
Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica	1 gramme in 20 c.c.	.5 gramme in 20 mils.	2-5 mins.	5-10 mins.
Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi	.114 gramme in 100 c.c.	1 gramme in 100 mils.		Dose unaltered.
Pilula Phosphori	2%	1%	1-2 grs.	1-4 grs.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi	1·75 — 2% $C_2H_5NO_2$	1·52—2·66% $C_2H_5NO_2$	20-40 mins.	15-60 mins.
Syrupus Chloral	10 grs in fluid drachm	10·9 grs in fluid drachm	60-90 mins.	Dose unaltered.
Syrupus Codeinæ Phosphatis (Syrupus Codeinæ)	·25 gr. in fluid drachm	.27 gr. in fluid drachm		Dose unaltered.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi	1 gr. in 11 mins	2/3 strength		Dose unaltered.
Tabellæ Trinitrini	·65 milligramme in each	.5 milligramme in each	5-15 ms.	2·5 ms.
Tinctura Aconiti		about twice strength		Dose unaltered.
Tinctura Belladonnæ		7/10 strength		Dose unaltered.
Tinctura Camphoræ Composita		1/10 more morphine		Dose unaltered.
Tinctura Colchici		1/2 strength		Dose unaltered.
Tinctura Digitalis		4/5 strength		Dose unaltered.
Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ		1/2 strength		Dose unaltered.
Tinctura Opii	·75 grammes morphine in 100 c.c.	1/3 stronger. 1 gramme morphine in 100 mils.	5-15 mins.	2-5 mins.
Tinctura Strophanthi		4 times strength		
Unguentum Hydrargyri		3/5 strength		
Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati		1/2 strength		
Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum		3/5 strength		
Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi		double strength		Doses unchanged.
Vinum Antimoniale	4 grammes in 875 c.c.	4 grammes in 1000 mils.		

[illegible] extension of standardisation.—There is no very great increase in the scope of the standardisation of vegetable drugs and their galenicals, but what [illegible] there is has received general approval. The methods of assay have been carefully revised. Belladonna leaves are now standardised for the first time, and must contain not less than 0·3 per cent. total alkaloids. The drug Nux Vomica is also now standardised, and must contain not less than 1·25 per cent. strychnine. Aconite root is for the first time standardised to contain 0·4 per cent. ether soluble alkaloids. New methods of physiological standardisation are mentioned.

7. Increased use of principles in place of the crude drugs.—Not much remark has been made on this point. When a principle truly represents the action of the parent drug its use is certainly preferable. But when any doubt exists with regard to this it is desirable to retain also the crude drug and some of its galenicals. There is just a possibility that some of the crude drugs, such as Jaborandi and Coca, rejected in the present Pharmacopoeia, are not entirely represented by single alkaloids.

8. The increased chemical aspect of the B.P.:—This point has not been much commented upon, but nevertheless it is a notable fact. Of the seventeen appendices of the Pharmacopoeia, no less than eight are of a purely chemical nature, while another is physico-chemical. This is as it should be, for all this tends to exactitude in the determination of the value of drugs and chemicals. It may be here noted that the appendices occupy no less than 100 pages, and the volume has been called a collection of appendices with a pharmacopoeia attached.

9. A point to which little or no allusion has been made is that it is the first Imperial Pharmacopoeia issued. There was an Indian and Colonial addendum to the 1898 B.P., but for the first time this has been incorporated with the British Pharmacopoeia within the same cover. In the process about one-third of the drugs and preparations of the addendum have been weeded out, and it is quite likely that there will be a further reduction of the number in the next issue of the B.P.

Altogether, in spite of some obvious faults, the 1914 B.P. does not merit any generally adverse criticism. In many respects it is a distinct advance upon its predecessor. It has already been subjected to a good deal of criticism in matters of detail, and such must be its fate until its supersession. These criticisms are most useful, since they are collated, their value assessed, and are given full weight in the compilation of the next B.P. One thing seems to be needful, and that is direct statutory representation of pharmacists by pharmacists on the Pharmacopoeia Committee. In a period of great progress we should not [illegible] have to wait 16 years for a new B.P., and its value when issued would be very largely enhanced.—S.P.

War Notes.

Professional Chemists and the War.

The Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, in a report of its proceedings issued in November, 1914, has given a large amount of attention to the extension of the chemical and scientific glass industry in the United Kingdom.

In view of the extreme importance of insuring a satisfactory supply of laboratory reagents, glass and porcelain apparatus, and filter paper, the Institute conferred with the Society of Public Analysts, and committees were appointed to ascertain what steps could be taken to ensure satisfactory supplies of these articles.

After careful investigation the committees reported that in their opinion there was every prospect of the industry being taken up and worked successfully in Great Britain, provided that manufacturers were afforded some guarantee of their enterprise, and that they had some reasonable assurance that at the conclusion of the war the newly developed industry would not suffer from foreign competition. It was decided to ask all users of chemical laboratory apparatus to give their utmost support to the development of new industries, particularly in connection with chemical porcelain and glass apparatus and filter paper.

From information collected by the committees, it was ascertained that the following firms were interesting themselves in the subject:—

Glass.—Messrs. Baird and Tatlock Ltd. (14 Cross-street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.) intend to erect works for the making of laboratory glassware. They are being advised by Dr. Morris Travers, and by Mr. S. F. Stackard (managing director of Messrs. Curle's Glass (Bottle) Works, Hackney Wick, London, N.E.).

Messrs. Butterworth Brothers, Newton Heath Glass Works, Manchester, are manufacturing miners' safety lamp glasses which pass the Home Office tests.

A formula for glass said to be of suitable quality for laboratory ware is in possession of Messrs. James Powell and Son, Ltd. (Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor-street, London, E.C.).

Messrs. Reynolds and Branson, Ltd. (13 Briggate, Leeds), are conducting experiments with glass. This company have a glass department for making a considerable range of apparatus.

Messrs. Frank Tomey and Co. (Borough Glass Works, Victoria-road, Aston, Birmingham) are able to supply glass tubing and apparatus of certain qualities.

The York Glass Co. (York) make a certain amount of chemical glassware.

Porcelain.—The following companies and firms are experimenting with a view to supplying porcelain, crucibles, basins and funnels:—

Messrs. Bullers Ltd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

Messrs. Doulton and Co. Ltd., Lambeth S.E.

Messrs. Kirkham Ltd., London-road, Stoke-on-Trent.

Messrs. Macintyre and Co. Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.

Messrs. Taylor, Tunnicliffe and Co., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

S. T. Wilson, Park Works, Stoke-on-Trent.

The Royal Worcestershire Works, Worcester.

Substitute for Porcelain.—Fused quartz vessels can be obtained from the Silica Syndicate Ltd. (82 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.), and silica ware can be obtained from the Thermal Syndicate Ltd. (85 Farringdon-street, London, E.C.).

Filter Paper.—The following firms are making filter paper:—

Messrs. H. Allnutt and Son, Lower Tovil Mill, Maidstone, Kent.

Messrs. Arnold and Foster, Eynsford, Kent.

Messrs. W. and R. Balston, of Springfield Mills, Maidstone, Kent.

Messrs. Heard, Chartham, Kent.

Messrs. R. E. Kemp and Co., 14 Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

Messrs. Millbourne, Tuckenay Mills, Gloucester.

An Advisory Committee was also appointed to conduct research on glass at the laboratories of the Institute, with a view of arriving at suitable formulæ to be freely available to manufacturers willing to assist in maintaining the continued supply of glass apparatus.

The committee reported that there was no serious scarcity of ordinary re-agents.

The Institute of Chemistry's Reply to the German Professors.

The Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland in October decided to identify itself with the following statement in reply to a manifesto previously circulated by a large number of German professors and scientific men. The statement is as follows:—

"We see with regret the names of many German professors and men of science, whom we regard with respect and, in some cases, with personal friendship, appended to a denunciation of Great Britain so utterly baseless that we can hardly believe that it expresses their spontaneous or considered opinion. We do not question for a moment their personal sincerity when they express their horror of war and their zeal for the 'achievements of culture.' Yet we are bound to point out that a very different view of war, and of national aggrandisement based on the threat of war, has been advocated by such influential writers as Nietzsche, von Treitschke, von Bulow, and von Bernhardi, and has received widespread support from the Press and from public opinion in Germany. This has not occurred, and in our judgment would scarcely be possible, in any other civilised country. We must also remark that it is German armies alone which have, at the present time, deliberately destroyed or bombarded such monuments of human culture as the Library at Louvain and the cathedrals at Rheims and Malines.

"No doubt it is hard for human beings to weigh justly their country's quarrels: perhaps particularly hard for Germans, who have been reared in an atmosphere of devotion to their Kaiser and his Army; who are feeling acutely at the present hour, and who live under a Government which, we believe, does not allow them to know the truth. Yet it is the duty of learned men to make sure of their facts. The German White Book contains only some scanty and carefully-explained selections from the diplomatic correspondence which preceded this war. And we venture to hope that our German colleagues will sooner or later do their best to get access to the full correspondence, and will form therefrom an independent judgment.

"They will then see that, from the issue of the Austrian Note to Servia onwards, Great Britain, whom they accuse of causing this war, strove incessantly for peace. Her successive proposals were supported by France, Russia, and Italy, but unfortunately not by the one Power which could by a single word at Vienna have made peace certain. Germany in her own official defence—incomplete as that document is—does not pretend that she strove for peace; she only strove for 'the localisation of the conflict.' She claimed that Austria should be left free to 'chastise' Servia in whatever way she chose. At most she proposed that Austria should not annex a portion of Serbian territory; a futile provision, since the execution of Austria's demand would have made the whole of Serbia subject to her will.

"Great Britain, like the rest of Europe, recognised that, whatever just grounds of complaint Austria may have had, the unprecedented terms of her Note to Serbia constituted a challenge to Russia and a provocation to war. The Austrian Emperor in his proclamation admitted that war was likely to ensue. The German White Book states in so many words:—'We were perfectly aware that a possible warlike attitude of Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the field and therefore involve us in war. . . We could not, however, . . . advise our ally to take a yielding attitude not compatible with his dignity.' The German Government admits having known the tenor of the Austrian Note beforehand, when it was concealed from all the other Powers; admits backing it up after it was issued; admits that it knew the Note was likely to precipitate war; and admits that, whatever professions it made to the other Powers, in private it did not advise Austria to abate one jot of her demands. This, to our minds, is tantamount to admitting that Germany has, together with her unfortunate ally, deliberately provoked the present war.

"One point we freely admit. Germany would very likely have preferred not to fight Great Britain at this moment. She would have preferred to weaken and humiliate Russia; to make Serbia a dependent of Austria; to render France innocuous and Belgium subservient; and then, having established an overwhelming advantage, to settle accounts with Great Britain. Her grievance against us is that we did not allow her to do this.

"So deeply rooted is Great Britain's love of peace, so influential amongst us are those who have laboured through many difficult years to promote good feeling between this country and Germany, that, in spite of our ties of friendship with France, in spite of the manifest danger threatening ourselves, there was still, up to the last moment, a strong desire to preserve British

neutrality, it could be preserved without dishonour. But Germany herself made this impossible.

Great Britain, together with France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, had solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. In the preservation of this neutrality our deepest sentiments and our most vital interests are alike involved. Its violation would not only shatter the independence of Belgium itself, it would undermine the whole basis which renders possible the neutrality of any State and the very existence of such States as are much weaker than their neighbours. We acted in 1914 just as we acted in 1870. We sought from both France and Germany assurances that they would respect Belgian neutrality. In 1870 both Powers assured us of their good intentions, and both kept their promises. In 1914 France gave immediately, on July 31st, the required assurance; Germany refused to answer. When, after this sinister silence, Germany proceeded to break under our eyes the Treaty which we and she had both signed, evidently expecting Great Britain to be her timid accomplice, then even to the most peace-loving Englishman hesitation became impossible. Belgium had appealed to Great Britain to keep her word, and she kept it.

"The German professors appear to think that Germany has in this matter some considerable body of sympathisers in the Universities of Great Britain. They are gravely mistaken. Never within our lifetime has this country been so united on any great political issue. We ourselves have a real and deep admiration for German scholarship and science. We have many ties with Germany, ties of comradeship, of respect, and of affection. We grieve profoundly that, under the baleful influence of a military system and its lawless dreams of conquest, she whom we once honoured now stands revealed as the common enemy of Europe and of all peoples which respect the Law of Nations. We must carry on the war on which we have entered. For us, as for Belgium, it is a war of defence, waged for liberty and peace."

Patents on Medicinal Products.

A leading American firm of chemical manufacturers has published a circular dealing with patents on medicinal products affected by the war.

The right to a registered trade name is perpetual, as it may be renewed every twenty years. These names are popularised by extensive advertising on the part of the proprietors during the life of the patents, so that physicians may acquire the habit of prescribing the chemical compounds by the coined names, but there is no necessity for their doing so after patents have expired. As an illustration, thymol iodide has for years sold for about 180 dollars per oz. under the name aristol, whereas a thoroughly reliable product is obtainable under normal conditions as thymol iodide U. S. P. for about 60 cents per oz. Such conditions as these impose very great hardships upon a class of people least able to stand them, and it is very doubtful if physicians would tolerate this injustice if they were familiar with the facts.

Below will be found a list of some of the more important and well-known articles on which patents have expired and which are sold under trade-mark names at high prices, also their corresponding chemical and pharmacopoeial names by which they are obtainable at much lower prices:

Aristol	Thymol iodide.
Duotal	Guaiacol carbonate.
Creosotal	Creosote carbonate.
Phenacetin	Acetphenetidin.
Trional	Sulphon-ethyl-methane.
Sulphonal	Sulphon-methane.
Heroin	Diacetyl-morphine.
Urotropin	Hexamethylenamine.
Diuretin	Theobromine and sodium salicylate.

While no reputable physician or pharmacist would be disposed to suggest any action that would favour the practice of substitution, there can be no question as to the identity and therapeutic properties of the above articles sold under trade names, and the same compounds manufactured and put up by reputable chemical manufacturers under their chemical names. However, it must rest with physicians, if they so desire, to grant druggists the privilege of dispensing the above articles of some reliable manufacturer, under their chemical names, even when ordered by trade-mark names, which many physicians continue to employ through force of habit and because they are more easily expressed.

The American Market.

The world's market for European chemicals is now principally located in the United States, towards which pharmacists are now turning largely for their supplies. The following market report, which is extracted from the December number of Merck's Report, will therefore be of interest to Australian pharmacists, as it indicates authoritatively the trend of prices in many of the staple lines used in the average pharmacy.

Acetanilide.—Advanced largely in price on account of the higher cost of raw material.

Acetone.—Advanced sharply in price on account of the heavy export demand; the article being used largely in the manufacture of explosives.

Acetphenetidin.—There has been a sharp advance in price on account of the raw material for the manufacture of the article having been placed on the embargo list in Europe. Supplies will probably be very scarce and high for some time.

Acid Benzoic from Toluene.—Price declined considerably; supplies are now coming in in fairly good quantities.

Acid Boric.—Advanced considerably; the trouble in Europe has temporarily stopped the importation of goods.

Acid Carbolic.—The market is practically bare of supplies. Although the export of the article is not permitted by the principal European countries, small lots have recently reached this port. These goods were, however, quickly purchased for shipment to western ports for disinfecting purposes on account of the epidemic of foot and

mouth disease prevailing throughout the country. The price of the article will undoubtedly advance still further unless the European countries permit its export.

Acid Citric.—Prices have again been reduced on account of the consuming season being practically over. Manufacturers, however, are selling at about the cost of production, and any change affecting conditions of raw material would cause a quick reaction in values.

Acid Oxalic.—Lower in price; the article is now coming in in fairly large quantities, and domestic manufacturers are producing increased quantities.

Acid Pyrogallic.—Price reduced considerably, due to receipt of new supplies. Raw material is higher, however, and it is probable that the article has reached bottom for the present.

Acid Salicylic.—Supplies are scarce, and the market is firm in line with the raw material, Acid Carbolic.

Acid Tannic.—Sharp advance in price due to higher prices for raw material. Still higher prices are looked for.

Acid Tartaric.—Prices continue high, and supplies are scarce. The article is on the embargo list in both England and Germany, the two countries which have hitherto been the principal exporters.

Aloin.—Advanced considerably; raw material is scarce and high.

Amyl Acetate.—Advanced slightly in line with higher prices for raw material.

Antipyrine.—Price reduced considerably due to the arrival of fresh supplies. The article has, however, been placed on the embargo list in the principal countries of export, and a reaction in price need not be surprising.

Atropine.—There has been a large advance in price. The market is practically bare of supplies; suitable raw material is unprocurable, and much higher prices are looked for in the near future.

Caffeine.—Price lower; spot stocks are now sufficient for requirements, and no difficulty is expected in securing further supplies.

Camphor.—The price of domestic has been reduced sharply due to competition of Japanese goods.

Carbon Disulphide.—Advanced considerably; as, however, the advance is due to a breakdown in the factory of one of the largest producers, the higher figures are probably only temporary.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Advanced considerably on account of the sharp advance in price of Carbon Disulphide.

Chloral Hydrated.—The market is firm; export demand is very large, but no further advance in price is anticipated.

Chloroform.—Market firm at the recently advanced price. Spot supplies are very scarce due to the large export demand.

Citrates.—Potassium and Sodium slightly lower, in line with lower prices on Citric Acid.

Cocaine.—Price unchanged; raw material is coming in freely and future course of the article is uncertain.

Codeine.—The market is firm at the recently revised prices. Any advance in the price of Opium should of course affect the market price of codeine favourably.

Cream Tartar.—The market is unsettled due to large importations. Raw material is higher in primary markets, and a reaction in price may confidently be looked for.

Menthol.—Declined considerably; recent importations have been very large, and cables from primary markets indicate still lower values. The article is, however, as usual, in the hands of speculators and its future course uncertain.

Oil Wintergreen Synthetic.—Advanced largely in value. The market is practically bare of supplies, and no relief is looked for until the situation on Acid Carbolic changes.

Opium.—Price has changed little in spite of the fact that Turkey has declared war. Spot stocks are large, and no material advance in price is looked for until these heavy stocks are reduced. Sooner or later, however, the closing of the ports of Turkey must affect market values.

Quinine Sulphate.—The market is firm on the basis of the recently reduced prices. It is quite possible that the very heavy demand from the warring countries may cause an advance in price at an early date.

Rochelle Salts.—Declined sharply; reduction is not due to lower value of Tartar, but to the reduced cost of Potassium and Sodium.

Saccharin.—Sharp reduction in price, mostly due to the fact that the heavy consuming season is practically over.

Salicin.—Price lower, due to the arrival of new supplies.

Salol.—Market very firm; no reduction in price need be looked for as long as Carbolic Acid continues at its present high figure.

Santonin.—Advanced sharply on account of the heavy export demand. The market is now practically without supplies.

Sodium Benzoate.—There has been a sharp decline in this article in line with the lower prices for the raw material, Acid Benzoic.

Sodium Salicylate.—Scarce and higher in price in line with the other preparations manufactured from Carbolic Acid.

Thymol.—Prices slightly lower; spot stocks very light, and as no goods are offered in primary markets a reaction in value need not be surprising.

Commission for Pharmacists.

The following communication has been received by Dr. Maloney from the Defence Department in reference to the recent deputation which waited on the Minister with regard to Commissions for pharmacists:—

[COPY.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Department of Defence.
Melbourne, 4th January, 1915.

No. 13,185.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the deputation consisting of Mr. Backhurst, Chairman of the Federal Pharmaceutical Committee, Mr. Towl, President of

the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and Mr. Butchers, Registrar, introduced by you, which waited on the Hon. J. A. Jensen, Assistant Minister, on the 30th ultimo, regarding the granting of Commissions to Pharmacists, I am directed to inform you that the Minister has given the matter full consideration, and desires me to say that there is a reserve for chemists in the Australian Army Medical Corps. Should it be necessary at any time to establish hospitals on lines of communication in Australia, members of the Reserve would be called up and given the rank of Lieutenant.

It is pointed out that the Australian Imperial Force, being raised for service abroad in conjunction with the British forces, it is necessary that the organisation should be the same. The Imperial Regulations do not provide for a higher rank than Non-commissioned Officer for Dispensers. The work these dispensers have to do is of a very simple character, nearly all the medicines being carried as pills or tablets. Very little dispensing is done with the Field Forces.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) T. TRUMBLE,
Acting Secretary.

Dr. W. Maloney, M.P.,
513 Elizabeth Street,
Melbourne.

Correspondence.

Commissions for Pharmacists.

To the Editor *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—One of your contemporaries has seen fit to criticise and belittle the efforts of the various Pharmaceutical Societies who are striving to secure commissions in the Army Medical Corps for qualified chemists. As to the fitness of the attack at the present juncture, I do not intend to comment. I only want to ask one question: If medical men were asked to join the A.M.C. as privates, how many would enlist? As an old pharmacist-soldier I say there is grave need for the prescriber and the dispenser to be in closer touch with each other in time of war. I trust that the efforts of the recent deputation to the Minister of Defence will meet with the success they deserve.—I am, etc.,

COMPOUNDER.

A Lesson of the War; and of Other Times.

TO THE EDITOR *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,

It is useless to attempt the continuation of any discussion on the above subject with "Chemicus," since he adroitly evades the points at issue. These points were specifically and categorically set forth by me in my reply to him published the issue of the *Journal* of Nov. 20th.

I must, however, disclaim the honor of holdin a brief for the Pharmacy Boards, which honor h by his letter in your last issue, would confer up me.

I repeat the statement that the vague jer mad of "Chemicus" is *per se* of no valu whatever, and I again invite him to indicate ho the personnel of the Pharmacy Boards may b improved, and to formulate the outlines of scheme whereby the education of the pharmaci may be raised. Before attempting this, I wou venture to advise him to disabuse his mind of th idea that the terms education and examinatio are synonymous.

Yours etc.,

PHARMACIST

The Pharmaceutical Course.

To the Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmac*

Sir,—I have noticed in issues of the journ references as to the advisability of pharmac students taking the course of lectures in chem istry for dental students, prior to entering th college. It is an excellent idea, worthy of bein considered by a pharmacist having an apprentic as in few instances has the apprentice any ide of the field he has to cover in doing the colleg course, and it behoves the master to inform hi of the advantages to be obtained by attendin these chemistry lectures before taking the fu course. It makes the apprentice fitter, and i consequence he follows the class lectures mor clearly. Writing of my own personal exper ence, I had no knowledge of chemistry prior t entering the college. I grasped the other sul jects fairly readily, but chemistry, particularl organic, was my stumbling block. Coming dow on it at the Intermediate following the colleg term, and being somewhat disheartened, I, per haps foolishly, allowed the examination as fa as I was concerned to stand over for a lon period, but on receiving further help, I re-rea my old notes and found "Chem" after all was a interesting subject, and in due course passe both the Intermediate and Final. My case i not a singular one, as I know several student who were similarly situated.

I hold no brief whatever on this matter, bu am of opinion that master pharmacists in th metropolitan area should point out the advan tages obtainable to their apprentices, as the latte will find it more to their benefit to have som knowledge of chemistry prior to the colleg course than, as it often happens, receiving in struction after he has completed the term. I is not the examiners who prevent the student passing, it is the lack of knowledge; neither ar the lecturers to blame, seeing the field they hav to cover within the twelve months. I have al ways found them ever willing to assist.—Your sincerely,

OLD STUDENT.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT

of the

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA FOR THE YEAR 1914.

The Board have the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1914 for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary:—

The Annual Election to fill the two vacancies on the Board created by the retirement by effluxion of time of Messrs. W. H. Fleay (Ballarat) and Chas. E. Towl (Melbourne) was held on 9th February, 1914, when the retiring members were re-elected without opposition for a further term of three years.

Country Representation.—The country districts are represented on the Board by Messrs. W. H. Fleay (Ballarat) and A. E. Sayer (Bendigo). It has been of considerable advantage to the Board to have had available the services of members outside the metropolitan area.

Appointment of President and Treasurer.—At the first meeting of the Board, after the election, held on 12th February, 1914, Mr. Charles E. Towl was re-elected President, and Mr. A. R. Bailey, Hon. Treasurer.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were re-appointed at the February meeting:—

Preliminary Examination: Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry: Mr. D. Avery, M.A., M.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica: Mr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.

Botany: Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

Final Qualifying Examination: The members of the Board have acted as Honorary Examiners in the Final Examination (Practical Pharmacy, etc.), which is held quarterly and generally extends over four days. In carrying out this important portion of their duties, the members of the Board have devoted a large amount of time and attention to the systematic examination of candidates presenting themselves for the qualifying examination.

Examinations.—During the year 1914, eleven examinations have been held, at which a total of 201 candidates presented themselves. The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the syllabus of work laid down by the regulations.

The Preliminary Examination.—(Latin, Arithmetic, English, Algebra, and Geometry).—The number of candidates who presented themselves during 1914 was 95, as against 90 in 1913. The Preliminary Examination has been held under local supervision in many country districts, and this has been both a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates of the Melbourne University, and approved certificate from British and Inter-State examining bodies in any of the compulsory subjects are accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. The regulation, allowing candidates for the Preliminary Examination to pass in three subjects at one examination and to take the remaining two at subsequent examinations, has been availed of in a number of cases, and without affecting the standard of the examination, has proved a useful concession to students.

The Intermediate Examination.—(Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany).—The regular half-yearly examinations were held in June and December, but to meet the wishes of a number of candidates a special examination was held in March. The total number of candidates for 1914 was 64, as compared with a similar number for the previous year. Students at the College of Pharmacy, after completing their year's lectures, present themselves at the December examination. It is gratifying to note that out of 20 students who passed at that examination 19 attended these lectures at the College of Pharmacy. There have been no alterations in the syllabus during the year. After allotting the marks individually in the various subjects the examiners meet in conference and report the results to the Board.

Final Qualifying Examination. — This examination is essentially of a searching practical nature, and it is necessary that a high degree of competency should be insisted upon before candidates are passed as qualified for registration. Generally speaking, candidates are now preparing themselves more thoroughly for this examination. Out of a total of 42 candidates for 1914, 20 passed.

Recognition of Schools and Colleges under Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890.—The Board has continued to recognise the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat and Bendigo, and the Castlemaine Technical School as schools within the meaning of Section 88, sub-section 4, of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III., providing instruction in the subjects of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. While the

	Students entered	Passed
From 1880 to 1889 (inclusive)	1093	771
1890	91	37
1891	68	30
1892	58	21
1893	74	23
1894	90	39
1895	82	35
1896	80	30
1897	80	32
1898	112	65
1899	96	47
1910	92	47
1911	91	42
1912	74	19
1913	90	30
1914	95	38
	3000	1300

The Intermediate Examination. (Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany).—Before examiners appointed by the Board. Examiners: Chemistry and practical chemistry, D. Avery, M.Sc., A. W. Craig, M.A. Materia Medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D. Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1914 the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows:—Chemistry and practical chemistry, 61 entered, 33 passed; materia medica and botany, 64 entered, and 33 passed. The percentage of passes was considerably better than in the previous year.

Final Examination. Practical Pharmacy.—The qualifications necessary before being eligible for this examination are:—Having passed the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice in the business of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist or homeopathic chemist, etc., and having attended one course of lectures and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical pharmacy. Four examinations were held during the year. The members of the Board personally conduct the Final Examination, and have acted as honorary examiners since the passing of the Act in 1876. The Final Examination extends over four days, one of which is entirely devoted to practical dispensing.

		Students entered		passed
From 1883 to 1899	513		271	
In 1900	66	"	29	"
" 1901	62	"	23	"
" 1902	70	"	27	"
" 1903	59	"	24	"
" 1904	66	"	32	"
" 1905	50	"	25	"
" 1906	34	"	18	"
" 1907	31	"	23	"
" 1908	19	"	11	"
" 1909	38	"	26	"
" 1910	30	"	19	"
" 1911	50	"	21	"
" 1912	55	"	24	"
" 1913	53	"	31	"
" 1914	41		20	"
	1161		774	

REGISTRATION.

In the year 1899 the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1876, was 1257

1900	36
1901	29
1902	35
1903	28
1904	30
1905	28
1906	23
1907	31
1908	19
1909	20
1910	18
1911	32
1912	30
1913	45
1914	30
	1700

Erasure of Names from the Pharmaceutical Registers, 1914.—

By reason of Death	19
For non-compliance with Section 84	8
	27

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st of December, 1899, numbered 676

1900	34
1901	18
1902	16
1903	21
1904	24
1905	26
1906	20
1907	33
1908	41
1909	32
1910	31
1911	26
1912	29
1913	33
1914	41
	1101

Permits to Carry on Business of Deceased Chemist.

Permits for 12 months have been granted to the executors of the following estates:—Messrs. R. W. Beddome, Melbourne; R. S. Dawson, Stawell; E. V. J. Hughes, Nathalia.

POISONS LICENSES.

During the year 180 licenses were granted to storekeepers in country districts four miles distant from a registered chemist keeping open shop. In the previous year the licenses issued numbered 162.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting was held on January 12th. There were present: Mr. W. Short, E. E. C. Schofield, F. P. J. Gray and Ll. P. Williams. Mr. Short was voted into the chair in the absence of the President. An apology was received from Mr. C. J. Carroll.

Analysis of a Poison.—A letter was received from the Health Department with the analysis of a poison sold in contravention of the Poisons Act. It was ordered that the analysis be forwarded to the Crown Law Department with a view of instituting proceedings against the vendor.

University Botany Lectures.—A letter was received from the Registrar of the Sydney University, stating that an effort would be made to alter the hour of the holding of botany lectures for pharmacy students. The lecturer realised the difficulty, and it was only on account of the overcrowding that the afternoon lectures were arranged. Every effort would be made to meet the convenience of pharmacists and the wishes of the Board in this matter.

Registration Under the Pharmacy Act.—Applications for registration were received from R. St. Clair Meiklejohn, of Mosman; O. V. Leggo, of Forest Lodge; C. W. R. Gourlay, of North Sydney; J. W. Cooke, of Glebe; G. R. Whiting, of Manly; and E. G. Morris, of Sydney, all of whom have passed their Final Examinaiton; also from W. A. Gordon, of Albury, and Duncan Shaw, of Woollahra, both pharmaceutical chemists of Victoria. Registration was granted.

Pharmacists' Poisons Licenses were granted to pharmacists who had passed the recent Final Examination, and also to E. G. Morris and Duncan Shaw, qualified in Victoria.

Annual Poisons Licenses.—Two hundred and twelve annual licenses were renewed, one was refused, as a pharmacist was now in the township.

Preliminary Examination.—The Examiners reported that at the December Preliminary Examination the following candidates passed in order of merit:—A. W. Curwood, L. G. Letters, T. C. Morrison, A. Greig, H. M. Smith and F. W. Peterkin (equal), R. H. Bender, R. E. Williams, W. J. Rogers, E. G. Larkin, R. E. Dodd, S. F. Shearman, L. B. Conolly, H. E. Mowbray, D. Watt and J. Heaney—15 out of 36. M. Dryan applied for a reconsideration of his passes at the Adelaide University. These passes had been accepted by the Sydney University in lieu of matriculation, and he would be admitted as a medical student on them. Mr. Short pointed out that their regulations would not admit of their accepting a "split" examination. A candidate must pass in all subjects at the one sitting. They had another application before them where a young lady wished to sit again for Latin only, as she had passed twice in all other subjects. If they made an exception to a student from abroad they must allow the same privilege to their own students.

Mr. Gray agreed they regretted to have to refuse, but there was no other course open to them. It was decided to refuse.

Annual Report.—The Registrar laid on the table the annual report of the work of the Board for the past year, to be presented to the Minister. The report was read and adopted, and the Registrar was ordered to transmit a copy of the same to the Minister.

Date of Next Final.—Mr. Short proposed that the date of the next Final Examination be February 22nd and following days. Carried.

Mr. Gray asked if the new B.P. would be used at this examination, or what course was it proposed to adopt.

Mr. Short said that he would suggest that at the July examination the choice of the Pharmacopoeia be optional. In the February examination the old B.P. must, of course, be used, but a student would be allowed to say if he would be examined in the old or the new Pharmacopoea in the July examination; after that the new Pharmacopoeia would only be used. There will be two sets of papers, and a student will have his choice.

Mr. Gray said that he thought this a very fair way of dealing with the case. Many students would not be able to get copies of the new B.P. to prepare thoroughly in a very short notice, and some were well prepared under the old volume.

Amended Poisons Act.—The Board decided that it would be well not to take any steps for the present regarding the proposed Amended Act.

Annual Report for 1914.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, appointed under the Pharmacy Act 1897, consisted of the following members on the 1st January, 1914:—Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, C. J. Carroll, T. S. Loney, F. P. J. Gray, A. E. Sharpe, W. Short, A. Wadsworth and Ll. P. Williams. Mr. A. E. Sharpe resigned his seat on the Board, and Mr. E. E. C. Schofield was elected in his place. Mr. C. J. Carroll received leave of absence for six months on account of illness.

Mr. A. Wadsworth was elected President, and Mr. W. Short, Hon. Treasurer, for the year.

The Board held 11 regular meetings, with the following attendances:—Brothwood, 4; Carroll, 3; Loney, 7; Short, 10; Williams, 7; Gray, 10; Sharpe, 2 (resigned), and Schofield, 3 (newly elected).

Registrations Under the Pharmacy Act.—

Names registered up to Dec. 31st, 1913		1136
Names added during 1914—		
Having passed N.S.W. Examination	24	
New Zealand Pharmaceutical Chemists	9	
Queensland	5	
Victoria	2	
Western Australia	1	
Great Britain	7	
Ireland	1	
Admitted under Pharmacy Amendment Act	1	
	—	50
Total		1186

[illegible] 17
Struck off [illegible] 1
— 18

[illegible] register on Dec. 31st, 1914 1168

The Board regrets having to report that two men [illegible] and recommended to Government the removal of one registered pharmacist from the register for misbehaviour.

Four registered pharmacists left New South Wales during the year to go to other States in the Commonwealth; two went to South Australia, one went to Tasmania, but came back to New South Wales; one went to Queensland but came back to New South Wales.

Pharmacy Licenses.—The Board issued the following licenses during the year 1914:—

To pharmacists	50
Annual licenses to persons other than pharmacists	388
Total	438

Licensed Managers.—One hundred and twenty-seven Managers were registered under the new regulation which makes it compulsory to notify to the Board whenever a registered pharmacist is engaged to take over the management of a chemist's shop during the absence of the owner. The Board is of the opinion that this regulation is a good one, and only in one case was a prosecution necessary to enforce this regulation. The Board was able in several instances to assist masters who had unwittingly engaged unregistered managers, who had pretended to be registered pharmacists.

Examinations.—The following examinations were held by the Board during 1914:—

Preliminary Examinations.—Up to 31st December, 1914: 40 examinations, 875 candidates, 422 passes. During 1914: 2 examinations, 66 candidates, 28 passes. Totals: 51 examinations, 941 candidates, 450 passes.

The Preliminary Examiners report a marked advance in knowledge by the candidates. In several instances full marks were awarded to candidates in algebra and arithmetic.

Final Examinations.—Examinations held up to December, 1913: 34 examinations, 325 candidates, [illegible] passes. Examinations held during 1914: 4 examinations, 95 candidates, 33 passes. Totals: 38 examinations, 360 candidates, 234 passes.

Seeing that these figures may create the idea that there are 126 candidates who have failed at the examinations and have still to pass it should be explained that this is not so, as 140 subsequently presented themselves and passed the examinations. Actually there are only 16 candidates who have presented themselves and not yet succeeded in passing the examinations.

The same principle applies to the Preliminary examinations, but there are a larger number who failed at their first examination and who did not present themselves a second time.

The Board registered 32 indentures of apprentices and accepted 5 examinations in lieu of the Preliminary Examination.

Reciprocity.—The Board is pleased to say that the [illegible] with the Pharmacy Board of Victoria regarding reciprocity has been renewed, and we again accept each other's certificates.

B.P. 1914.—The new British Pharmacopoeia has come in force in New South Wales on January 1st, 1915, in terms of the Pure Food Act of 1908, but only one or two advance copies of the book are at present in Sydney. Representations have been made to Government asking that reasonable time be allowed before the provisions of the Pure Food Act are enforced in the matter. The Board has decided to give candidates for the Final Examination in July the option of being examined on the old or on the new standards.

Poisons Act.—Various attempts have been made to place poisons on the market, the packages containing the same being labelled in such a manner as to make the retail vendors believe that the article is exempt from the provisions of the Poisons Act. The Board has issued warnings to storekeepers, and has had a lot of correspondence on the matter to show the retail sellers what they have to avoid.

Pharmaceutical Education.—The Board regrets to have to report that after several years' negotiations with the University of Sydney regarding lectures and demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy they have failed to obtain what has been asked for. The University has informed the Board that they cannot give lectures and demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy to our pharmacy students. The Board has now submitted the matter to the Government, asking that provisions be made to give instructions for the training of pharmaceutical students in practical pharmacy.

Pharmacists and the War.—Several pharmacists have enlisted in the Army Medical Corps. Some of them have already gone to the front, and others are waiting to be sent on. The Board made arrangements to hold special Final Examinations for candidates who had joined the ranks and who are entitled to sit for their Final. At the same time the Board maintains the standard of such special examinations, and has given directions to that effect to the examiners.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 12th. Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. W. Short, Ll. P. Williams, I. F. C. Schofield, J. F. McKimm and S. V. Penrose.

The President said that they would all welcome their new member of the Council, Mr. A. Rogers, and he hoped that they would have his assistance on the Council for many years, and that he would put in the good work which they knew full well he was capable of giving them.

New Pharmacopoeia.—A letter was read from the Health Department, saying that the Minister did not think a deputation was necessary to convince him of the wisdom of allowing a certain time to elapse before the New British Phar-

macopoeia was made the compulsory standard in this State. He could promise them three months' grace, during which time no action would be taken. Mr. Short said that in an interview with the British Medical Association officers he had proposed six months, but there seemed to be a general opnion that three months was time enough. As a matter of fact, he did not think that copies of the new work would be in the hands of the medical profession for a couple of months, and it would be really fully six months before the new standards came into actual operation.

Greetings from Kindred Societies.—The Secretary laid on the table the cards and friendly greetings for the New Year received from kindred societies.

Councillors Retiring.—The Secretary stated that Messrs. W. Short, J. F. McKimm and S. V. Penrose retired in rotation this year, and were eligible for re-election at the next annual meeting.

Chemists' Early Closing.—Mr. Gray said that he had had an interview with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and asked his opinion as to the prospects of Early Closing business being introduced. He was assured that there was no prospect of anything being done this session of Parliament. Probably early next session the matter might be dealt with. Next session would begin in July.

Necessary Foods Commission.—Mr. Gray said this matter was in the hands of Mr. Carroll, who had promised them a report. Unfortunately he was not able to be present at that meeting. They were aware of what had been done up to a certain point, and knew the evidence given by the wholesale houses.

Mr. McKimm said that it was absurd for the wholesale houses to say that the prices of drugs had not risen. The prices had increased most materially.

The discussion was postponed until Mr. Carroll could attend and report.

New Members.—O. C. V. Leggo, of Forest Lodge, and J. W. Cooke, of Glebe Point, applied for admission as members. A ballot was taken, and they were declared elected. The Society's Diploma was granted to G. Hislop, of Annandale.

The A.P.F.—Mr. Gray said that he thought they should make another effort to push the A.P.F. among medical men. He proposed to issue a small card to fit into the doctor's pocket book, on which the synonyms of the proprietary articles made in Germany and elsewhere could be printed for ready reference by the doctor. These names were not easy to remember, and if some little convenient card was placed at the doctor's disposal it would help in the matter, and cause him to use the technical names.

Mr. Gray also said that now was the psychological moment to advertise in the *Medical Journal*. He thought that another effort should be made to induce the other societies to join in with them and share the expense. If all would not join they had better get those who would join and share the expense between them. The principal objectors were the Brisbane men, and he thought that their objection might arise from their thinking that they would have no voice in the wording of the advertisements, but if this was any difficulty it could be easily got over. He wished to impress upon the members that now was their opportunity, when the new B.P. was under notice, and they should make the best of it.

A discussion ensued as to the best means of reaching the doctors and also instructing their own members on the alterations in the B.P.

Chlorodyne Poisoning.

An inquest was held at Parramatta on January 8th by Mr. Fitzhardinge on the death of Mrs. Violet B. E. McKillop, of Kellyville, who died at the Park Gate Hotel, Parramatta, on December 30th. Dr. Hall said that he was called to attend deceased, who was unconscious, and appeared to be under the influence of a narcotic drug. Treatment proved unavailing, and she died two hours later. He was of the opinion that death was caused by chlorodyne poisoning. Too many facilities were afforded persons for the obtaining of this drug, and there were not sufficient restrictions placed on its sale. Even young children could be sent to a chemist's shop and could purchase this poison. He considered that as restriction were placed on the sale of opium and opiates some further restriction should be placed on the sale of chlorodyne, the use of which led to the formation of the opium habit.

Mr. W. A. McKillop said that deceased was his wife, and was 33 years of age. They were married in 1908, and deceased had been taking chlorodyne for at least seven years to his knowledge, and probably longer. Since their marriage deceased had had every treatment to break her off the habit, and three parts of every year she had been in private hospitals under treatment, but without avail. On the date of her death deceased was taken ill in the train coming from Sydney. Arriving at Parramatta, he took a room at the hotel for her so that she could lay down. Afterwards in the room a bottle containing chlorodyne was found by the police.

The coroner found that death was due to an overdose of a narcotic drug (probably chlorodyne), self-administered. He hoped that the press would take notice of the remarks of Dr. Hall, which he quite endorsed. He thought that the relatively unrestricted sale of the drug was not for public benefit, and that some steps should be taken to further restrict the sale.

This case has attracted considerable attention, and coroners and doctors have been asked what steps they recommend. One doctor said that he considered that chlorodyne should not be allowed to be sold at all except on the prescription of a medical man, while a coroner said that he considered that if chlorodyne were placed in section 1 instead of section 2 of the schedule the case would be met. Probably nothing will be done in the matter, as the public will resent the right to buy medicine for themselves being interfered with.

It ought to be well here to draw attention to the fact that at one time the preparation Chlorodyne was on the poisons schedule, and on one occasion when the Pharmacy Board approached the then Treasurer regarding certain matters, one of the first questions he asked them was, "What have you done about chlorodyne?" The deputation hastened to assure him that 'Chlorodyne' had been taken off the list. "I am very glad to hear it," was the reply. "I consider Chlorodyne such a useful medicine that it should be in every household." The fact is that the Board found that "Chlorodyne" was included in preparations of morphia, and there was no need to specify it by name, and hence the name was removed. This incident occurred some years ago, but it has not been forgotten.

When the question is now asked, "Why is Chlorodyne" not on the list, the answer is a very simple one. Dr Hall and the coroner evidently overlooked the fact that this preparation is included in the preparations of morphia.

Opium for Smoking.

In spite of every precaution and the watchfulness of the Customs authorities lest opium preparations supplied to chemists should be converted into smoking opium, the Chinese seem to be pretty well supplied with the drug, and the seizures made from time to time show that the drug still continues to arrive in Sydney in considerable quantities. A raid on a Chinese gardener's residence at South Bathurst led to the discovery of 13 tins of imported smoking opium, valued at £52, and at the Bathurst Police Court recently Sue Hon was fined £10, or six weeks' imprisonment, and the opium was confiscated. It is now a constant practice to search the luggage of the Chinese at the Sydney railway station before allowing them to proceed into the country. One Chinaman had very bad luck. A porter dropped his box when placing it on board a luggage van, and the tins of opium rolled out on to the platform. The luggage was promptly seized by a plain-clothes detective, but no owner could be discovered.

Off to the War.

Among the pharmacists who have left for the front from New South Wales we must mention the name of Mr. G. D. Henderson, who for some time past has been the manager of Donald's Pharmacy at Newcastle. Mr. Henderson left with the Second Expeditionary Force as sergeant compounder attached to the 5th Field Ambulance, under Colonel J. L. Beeston, V.D. He has been attached to the A.M.C. for the last six years, and when the call came he at once volunteered. He is a comparatively young man, newly married, and very popular in Newcastle and the surrounding district.

General.

Mr J. Harris has opened in business at Wollongong, and Mr Jas. Haynes, formerly of Kingstreet, Sydney, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr White (formerly Burgess) at Mosman.

Christmas Trade in Sydney and suburbs has been reported as good, and the mountain pharmacies received a good measure of business. The number of visitors to the Jenolan Caves was larger than any previous year.

Inter-State visitors were very numerous, but the overseas visitors were not nearly as many as in former years. A large number of Australians who visited England and the Continent just before the war have now returned. It is expected that the Eastern trip to China and Japan will be the popular trip next season.

Mr W. A. Farnie, who for about 31 years had been in the service of Elliott Bros. Ltd., died on December 14th, after a prolonged illness, though up to the day of his death he could get about. Lung trouble was the cause of death.

Sydney Pharmacists made their contribution to the Australian Army Medical Corps take the form of a Motor Cycle Ambulance. Independent of the amount collected by the ladies as pharmacists' special contributions, the North Sydney pharmacists had contributed £80 for patriotic purposes, and a large amount had been subscribed by pharmacists to other funds before the special fund was proposed.

Mr. Adam Forster, who at the end of 1913 was in very indifferent health, appears to have quite recovered, and has begun 1915 with quite a new lease of life. To all appearances he has many years of activity before him.

SHOP FITTINGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CHESHIRE and CHAMPION, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, are disposing of a fine Selection of SHOW CASES, Shop Fittings and Counter Display Cases. Inspection is invited before January 30th. A good chance to secure bargains.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

COPIES of the COLLEGE SYLLABUS for 1915 are available, and may be obtained on application at the office of the College.

The Lectures for 1915 will commence on MONDAY, 1st FEBUARY. Notice of intention to enrol must be given on or before 25th January, 1915, accompanied by the prescribed fees, viz.:— £16 16s., if paid in advance in one instalment, or £6 on entry, £6 at the commencement of the Second Term, and £6 at the commencement of the Third Term.

The Lectures in Chemistry to Dental Students will commence early in March. Fee, £2 12s. 6d. These lectures, which are held on Mondays, 2.15 to 4.15 p.m., are recommended as an excellent preliminary course in Chemistry for pharmaceutical students.

Intermediate Examination. — Evening classes for June examination commence on February 16th. Fee £4 4s. Entries close February 7th.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on 13th January, 1915, at 11 a.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards, Nos. 1000 to 1049, and Nos. 1 to 24 were minuted, and included the following:—

Chief Secretary, submitting draft of proposed new Regulation for approval by the Governor-in-Council.

Board's inspector, asking him to make inquiries *re* certain complaints in country districts.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, forwarding results of Hobart and Launceston candidates' work at recent Preliminary Examination.

Dr. J. A. O'Brien, Government Visitor to the Examinations, furnishing details of Examinations.

Mr. C. H. Murray, storekeeper, Bruthen, informing him that as there was a chemist in business in the district, his Poisons License could not be renewed.

Mr. C. H. Williams, Drummoyne, stating that his application to have his name restored to the Register, would be considered by the Board.

Mr. A. Abbott, Bendigo, intimating that he could not be apprenticed to a public institution, but only to the registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge of the dispensary at such institution.

Letters Inwards.—From the various Pharmacy Boards and Pharmaceutical Societies conveying good wishes for the New Year.

Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarded an interesting communication in reference to the rights of the Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries. *Inter alia*, Mr. Woolcock stated that in some cases it had been held in Great Britain that association by a doctor with a chemist's shop, constituted unprofessional conduct. Other information of value touching on this point was also forwarded. Letter to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. D. A. Simpson, Loch, wrote complaining of the Sale of Toxa by persons who were not complying with the labelling provisions of the Poisons Act. The Secretary was instructed to write to the persons referred to, warning them that unless the Act was complied with, proceedings would be taken.

Mr. S. Barnes, M.L.A., forwarded a communication from Mr. J. V. Drew, bringing under notice an alleged antidote for blood poisoning. It was resolved to forward the correspondence to the President of the British Medical Association.

A country pharmacist, in reply to certain questions submitted, was informed that Arsenate of Lead could be sold by anyone, provided the provisions of the Poisons Act were observed. Edison's Fly Exterminator was an arsenical preparation, and could only be sold by qualified persons. Pitt's Wheat could only be sold by pharmacists and licensed dealers in poison, except in one or two districts in which sparrows and starlings had been proclaimed vermin, under the Vermin Destruction Act, 1890.

Police, Dimboola, stating that they had cautioned a local storekeeper who was selling Kay's Essence and Winslow's Syrup, contrary to the Poison's Act.

Under Secretary, stating that it was the desire of the Hon. the Treasurer, that all semi-Government institutions should transact their accident insurance business through the State Office. It was resolved that in accordance with this request the Board's employees be insured in the State Office.

Dr. E. Guthiel, lecturer to pharmacy student at the School of Mines, Ballarat, asking that any changes in the syllabus be notified. The Registrar reported that copies of the Syllabus were always forwarded as soon as issued to the Registrars of the various Schools of Mines.

Mr. J. W. Scott, Ballarat, submitted a label used in connection with an Arsenical Poison, and asked if it complied with the Poisons Act. He also asked for information regarding the requirements of the law in regard to sales by correspondence. The President said that the label complied with the Act. Sales by correspondence were dealt with in Section 6 of the Poisons Act, 1890, a copy of which had been forwarded to Mr. Scott. In his opinion, the poison referred to was an "Arsenical Preparation," and came within the second part of the Schedule. Mr. Bailey said that the words, "Arsenic and its Preparations" in the first part of the Schedule, seemed to conflict with the words "Arsenical Preparations" in Part II. This was being rectified in the new Schedule the Board had drawn up. He had always understood that the intention was to include the B.P. preparations of Arsenic, as set out in the B.P. 1885, in the first part, and non-official Arsenical Preparations, in the second part. The distinction was not a good one, and several anomalies arose in consequence of the ambiguity of the Schedule. In the new Schedule, it was proposed to make the following alteration:—

Part I.—Arsenic, and its chemical compounds, and medicinal preparations containing 0.5 per centum or more of Arsenic, or any chemical compound thereof calculated as Arsenius Oxide ($AS_2\ O_3$).

Part II.—Arsenical Preparations not included in Part I., except Paris Green and other colored paints and pigments.

Mr. C. H. Murray, storekeeper, Bruthen, wrote stating that it was rather hard that he should be deprived of his Poisons License after having held it for so many years. He asked if he could procure poisons from the local chemist for his customers and charge them with it, or must it be charged by the chemist direct to the customer? The President said that this was one of those questions where the convenience of the public had to be considered. Provided the chemist labelled the poison and sold it to the storekeeper, the latter might be regarded as his agent in the transaction. The responsibility rested with the chemist. The purchaser should pay the chemist, and not the storekeeper, although the latter might deliver the poison for the convenience of all parties.

The Board had no discretionary power to renew the Licence. It was resolved that a reply on the lines suggested by the President be sent.

Mr. J. S. L. Brown, Nicholson, applied for permission, as the executor of the late Mrs. Ziebell Brown, a deceased registered pharmaceutical chemist, to carry on the business of his late wife, under the management of Mr. A. L. Craven, a registered pharmaceutical chemist. It was pointed out that this was the first case in which the applicant was a widower of a registered pharmacist. Mr. Saver moved that a permit for six months be granted. It seemed only fair to give some time to dispose of the business, especially under the present conditions. Mr. Gulliver seconded the motion, which was carried.

The police, Bright, reported that in compliance with the request of the Board, they had called on all the storekeepers in the district and warned them against selling phenyle in beer bottles.

A country pharmacist wrote commending the Board for its work during past the year. Regarding the complaint recently made by the Chief Inspector for Vermin Destruction, that chemists charged unduly high prices for strychnine, the writer stated that some three years ago, whilst he was charging 4s. an oz. for strychnine in 1-oz. bottles, the neighbouring rabbit inspector was charging 5s. per oz.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia, forwarding copy of the new regulations relating to the sale of poisons.

Government Analyst, forwarding reports of analyses on samples submitted for examination.

Applications for Registration.

Mr. Wm. C. Sharland, Stawell, wrote, withdrawing his application for registration on his New Zealand Diploma, on the grounds that the New Zealand Board wished to penalise him by refusing to issue the Certificate of Identification until the annual practising fee for several years back had been paid, notwithstanding that he had been out of the Dominion for a considerable time. He desired to be registered in Victoria on his British diploma and enclosed the additional registration fee in accordance with the substituted application. It was resolved to register the applicant as the holder of a certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britian by examination. Mr. Sharland stated that he intended to protest against the practice of charging chemists the annual fee when they had left the Dominion. He did not think this was one of the objects of the reciprocity agreement.

The following applicants, who had passed the Final Examination, Victoria, were registered:—Wm. Benjamin Perry, Omeo; Leon R. D. Stahle, Carlton; Donald G. Patchell, St. Kilda.

Name Restored to Register.

Charles H. Williams, 12 Toorak road, South Yarra.

Certificate of Identity Issued.

Wemyss A. Gordon, c/o C. H. Lilywhite, Albury, N.S.W.

Registration of Apprentices' Indentures.

The Registrar reported that apprenticeship indentures, dated 23rd March, 1914, had been forwarded to him for registration. As the regulations allowed only three months after date of execution of the documents before date of registration, he had held the matter over for the Board. The employer and the apprentice had both forwarded statutory declarations that the apprenticeship had commenced on the date set out in the indenture, and that the neglect to forward the documents for registration, within the prescribed time, was an oversight. Mr. Bailey pointed out that both parties to the indenture were liable to be prosecuted for a breach of the regulations. In this case there appeared to have been an oversight and he moved that the Registrar be authorised to register the indentures. Mr. Buckhurst seconded the motion, which was carried.

The following indentures were registered:—Mary Mowat to J. W. Mowat, Port Melbourne; Joan Alice Tipping to James Tipping, Bairnsdale; Vera Curnow to W. A. London, Bendigo; Donald L. McColl to J. N. Woolcott, Warracknabeal.

Poisons Licenses.

Certificates as dealers in poisons were issued to Christopher Temby, Glenmaggie; Percy Dubourg, Bowenvale; Joseph Finnigan, Gisborne; Joseph Rothery, Merino; H. J. Roadknight, Newry; and R. V. Naveau, Avenel. Renewals of licenses for the year 1915 were granted to 164 storekeepers in districts four miles from a registered chemist.

Police Reports.

Three cases of lysol poisoning were reported by the police, and two of strychnine and one of morphia. In all cases the Poisons' Act had been observed and special bottles used as containers of the poisons. In the morphia case the police had been unable to ascertain from whom the poison had been purchased.

The Vera B.P.

It was reported that copies of the new Pharmacopoeia would be available early in February. The registrar was instructed to confer with the Under-Secretary in reference to arranging for a conference with representatives of the British Medical Association and the chairman of the Board of Health, in order to fix upon a suitable date for proclaiming the new B.P. in Victoria. The President, Mr. Bailey, and the Registrar were appointed to represent the Board at such conference. A telegram was received from Mr. M. Rushton, Hobart, stating that the Health Department suggested gazetting the B.P. in three or four months' time, and suggesting that the Pharmacy Board should protest and point out that September 1 was a more suitable date.

Intermediate Examination.—

It was resolved to endorse the suggestion of the Board of Examiners in the Intermediate Examination that no candidate should be granted a pass in any subject unless he did satisfactory work in each part, and obtained at least a third of the total marks awarded in either division of the subject.

Annual Practising Fee.—

A communication was received from the Under Secretary stating that the Chief Secretary would be glad of the opinion of the Board on a sug-

gestion forwarded to the Hon. the Treasurer by an officer of his department, as follows:—

"In view of the fact that chemists, during the term of their studentship, have been indirectly in receipt of Government assistance, i.e., to the extent by which their fees have been lowered owing to such assistance, it does not seem unreasonable that, when they have attained the object for which the Government has made sacrifices, some return should be made. Having finished their educational course, chemists enjoy a monopoly in their calling, which although of advantage to the public is of great benefit to themselves. This is made manifest when any attempt is made to limit the sphere of their monopoly. It would not appear to be unjust, if chemists were to be charged an annual fee for the right to have their names inscribed in the annual pharmaceutical register."

The President said that he thought that the Board should point out that the monopoly enjoyed by chemists was practically a non-existent one. Beyond the sale of poisons and the right to their title, pharmacists enjoyed very little protection. They were subjected to very grave competition by friendly societies and vendors of medicines generally. Furthermore, if 10s. per annum were collected from every chemist in business it would only mean an income of some £200. If chemists paid a tax of this kind, which would be really a class tax, then doctors, dentists, surveyors, barristers, engineers, dentists, and members of all professions and callings who derived benefit from the reduced fees which the University was enabled to charge by reason of Government assistance, should be similarly treated. The Board would be glad of extra revenue to carry on its work in the public interest, but he did not feel justified of recommending the adoption of the proposal brought under notice.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the reduction in students' fees by reason of the Government grant was not large. Pharmaceutical students received far less in this direction than students attending the University. Surely the work the Board was doing in an honorary capacity compensated the Government for the £200 subsidy. The examination work alone, if it had to be paid for, would entail an expenditure of this amount. He thought it would be a mistake to approve of the tax.

Mr. Bailey said that most pharmacists already contributed £1 1s. a year to the Pharmaceutical Society, and thus directly helped the educational work performed by the College of Pharmacy. Over £6000 of the pharmacists' money had been put into the present buildings. He would be very sorry to see such a tax imposed.

Mr. Sayer said that if chemists were taxed in this way, then all manufacturers and vendors of medicine should be taxed. If this were done he did not think chemists would have such grave objections to the proposal.

Mr. Fleay said that the proposal meant new legislation. He did not think it could be done under the present Act. It was almost impossible to extend the ramifications of taxation so as to secure a return from all students who derived advantage from the State by reason of Government assistance. If that were done, winners of scholarships should be taxed more than ordinary students.

Mr. Gulliver said that in some of the smaller States an annual charge of 10s. was made to obtain additional revenue for the Boards. In Victoria, however, the examination and registration fees paid by students had been raised in order to get in the necessary revenue. Students contributed a very fair proportion of the Board's revenue. Out of a total revenue of some £700, the Government paid £200. He did not think that pharmacists should bear the whole cost of administration. The amount of the Government grant might fairly be said to represent the value of the Board's work in the public interest.

Mr. Jewkes said that the Income Tax returns showed that chemists were very inadequately remunerated for their services to the community. The business was far from a monopoly. If it were a monopoly there would be no objection to paying a special tax. He thought that if any proposals of this nature were contemplated, the privileges of chemists would have to be reconsidered. As they all knew, the amount of protection they received was very little. Of all the professions they were the worst off in this respect. In Tasmania, where a small tax was paid, chemists were practically the sole vendors of medicines. This was a quid pro quo. Was the Government prepared to extend a similar privilege to Victorian pharmacists?

The President said that in view of the proposal emanating from the Treasury, he had asked members for a full expression of their opinion. He suggested that a communication be forwarded to the Government, setting out the views of the Board on the matter. He believed that some years ago, when a similar suggestion was mooted, the Government vetoed the proposal on the ground that it was class taxation. The Board was certainly in need of more revenue, but as pointed out he did not think that the students or the pharmacists should be asked to bear any more of the burden than they were doing at present. Last year an important new Poisons Act was passed, greatly adding to the work of the Board. This Act applied solely to poisonous substances which could be sold by anyone. The Board had to see in the public interest that the provisions of that Act were carried out. This meant greater expense. Only the exigencies of the present situation prevented the Board from asking for greater financial assistance from the Government.

On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Sayer, it was resolved to furnish a report to the Under Secretary setting out the views of the Board on the subject.

New Poisons Schedule.—

The Registrar reported that he had a further conference with Mr. Justice Cussen in reference to the consolidation of the Poisons Acts. His Honour was desirous of incorporating the revised schedules in the consolidation, but desired the Board to first of all have them proclaimed and published in the Government "Gazette." Mr. Jewkes moved, Mr Bailey seconded—That the Second Schedule, as

—vened by the Departmental Committee, be forwarded to the Governor in Council for approval.

Returning Member of the Board.—

The returning officer intimated that Mr. A. K. Bailey and Mr. W. M. Jewkes retired by effluxion of time. Nominations would be received on January 21, and the election had been fixed for February 3. Both of the retiring candidates had notified their intention of re-nominating.

Reports re Inspections.—

Mr. Gulliver reported having investigated a complaint at Horsham. He did not think the circumstances warranted a prosecution. Possibly the Veterinary Board might take action. Resolved that the person referred to be warned, and that the Veterinary Board be apprised of certain facts in connection with the matter. Mr. Gulliver was thanked for his action in making the inquiry.

Prosecutions were ordered against two persons for selling phenyle in Schnapps' and bitters' bottles.

Confidential reports on other matters were considered in committee.

Annual Report for 1914.—

The draft of the annual report for 1914 was discussed and adopted.

Financial Statement for 1914.—

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the annual financial statement, which showed a total revenue of £717 4s. 7d., and a total expenditure of £704 6s. 7d. The balance in hand on December 31, 1913, was £13 17s. 5d., and on December 31, 1914, was £26 15s. 5d. The statement was formally received and referred to the Auditors for their report.

Pharmaceutical Register for 1915.—

A copy of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1915, containing the names of registered pharmaceutical chemists, and the list of licensed dealers in poisons, was laid on the table. It was resolved that 100 copies be obtained from the Government Printer.

General Business.—

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after dealing with other routine business the Board adjourned.

Factories and Shops Act.

REGULATION OF CHEMISTS' SHOPS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MILDURA.

At the Executive Council Chamber, Melbourne, the 6th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria.
Mr. Murray. Mr. Gray.
Mr. Brown.

UNDER the powers in that behalf conferred by the Factories and Shops Acts, His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, upon a petition certified by the acting municipal clerk of the municipal district of the Shire of Mildura, as signed by a majority of all the shopkeepers (exclusive of hawkers and pedlers) of the particular class or kind to be affected, doth hereby make the following Regulation, that is to say —

All Chemists' shops (being shops of a class or kind mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1912, No. 2380) in the township of Mildura within the municipal district of the Shire of Mildura, shall be closed in each and every week during the whole of each year on the evenings of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from the hour of Eight o'clock, on the evening of Friday from the hour of Ten o'clock, and on the afternoon of Saturday from the hour of One o'clock, and allowing such shops to re-open on the evening of Saturday in each and every week from the hour of Seven o'clock until the hour of Eight o'clock.

And the Honorable Sir Alexander James Peacock, His Majesty's Minister of Labour for the State of Victoria, shall give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

F. W. MABBOTT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Saturday Afternoon Closing.

The Mildura pharmacists are the first to take advantage of the recently passed amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in reference to the Saturday half-holiday. A copy of the Regulation is published in this issue with a view of affording a guide to other country towns which may desire to follow a similar course. In Mildura all pharmacies must be closed on Saturdays from 1 to 7 p.m., re-opening at the latter time for one hour. Another interesting point is that Sunday has been included in the Regulation, the hour of closing being fixed at 8 p.m.

With regard to the metropolitan area, the Factories officials state that if Melbourne and suburban pharmacists wish to take advantage of the new provision they must take united action. That is, any departure from the present arrangements can only be made by the pharmacists within the metropolitan area as a body. This means, in the opinion of the department, that a new petition must be prepared and signed by a majority of the pharmacists in the metropolitan districts. No single municipality can petition. Of course, there is nothing to prevent pharmacists voluntarily closing on Saturday afternoon, if they desire, and re-opening from say 6.30 to 8 p.m., but no penalties would accrue if some pharmacists refused to observe such an agreement. As far as can be ascertained, there seems to be great diversity of opinion regarding the Saturday half-holiday.

Perfumed Spirit.

A fair quantity of slightly perfumed spirit is being sold by a certain firm to suburban pharmacists. As a duty of only 10/- a gallon is paid on this spirit, it naturally can be sold at a lower rate than pure rectified spirit. Pharmacists should make quite sure that the article they are using conforms to the B.P. tests, otherwise they may be risking prosecution if they use it in the making of B.P. preparations. Strictly speaking, the class of spirit referred to should only be used for the manufacture of perfume. Several pharmacists speak very highly of it for this purpose. It would appear to be very risky to use perfumed spirit in making tinctures, etc.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

South Suburban Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting was held at the Star Hotel, Windsor, on January 12, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. J. C. Pickford; Vice-President, Mr. T. A. C. Sayle; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. H. Leete; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Lee, Greville-street, Prahran; Auditors, Messrs. J. Hislop and G. Pleasance; Committee, Messrs. Wheeler, Daintree, Skewes, Sayle and Lee; Delegates to Central Committee, Messrs F. Lee and J. A. Jones.

The retiring President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) and the Secretary (J. W. Cochran) did not seek re-election.

The relationship of chemists and friendly societies was discussed, and much useful information was given by Mr. Bailey on this subject. The average increase in the price of 48 drugs and chemicals taken from lodge dispensing between July, 1914, and December, 1914, was 58.6 per cent.

It was stated that several chemists were keeping lists of lodge dispensing for present use, and also for the National Insurance scheme. In many cases the lodges recognised that prices had gone up, and an increase in fees had been granted, but in a few no action had been taken.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a smoke night, which will probably be held some time in February.

The Saturday half holiday was discussed, and opinion seemed to be divided as to the advisability of closing in the afternoon, and re-opening at night. It was agreed that the matter would have to be faced at a date in the near future.

City Section.

A meeting of the City Section was held on Wednesday evening, 13th January, at Champion's Hotel, Swanston Street.

There were present Messrs. White (in the chair), Owen, Francis, Poulton, Longmore, jun., Wasley, Gulliver, Towl, Pleasance and Peters (Secretary).

Apologies from Messrs. Sayle, Cheshire and Champion.

There was no important business to be discussed, but the fixing of prices came under consideration again. Mr. Gulliver thought that such lines as Cuticura Soap, Barry's Tricopherous, Morse's Indian Root Pills, which it is impossible at present to get on the P.A.T.A., and which are largely handled by stores other than chemists, should not have a price fixed on them which is above the Cut-Store's price. Mr. White was of the same opinion.

The following motion was carried: That as Messrs. Bowen and Co. and Messrs. Longmore and Co. found the minimum for Cuticura recommended by the Central Committee too high, as city pharmacists had to meet Messrs. Edment's in competition who were selling it for 1s. 1d. a cake, the price for Cuticura Soap in the city be 1s. 3d. per cake.

The Chairman brought up the matter of the extra duty imposed on spirit. Members unanimously considered that as this was a revenue producing, or war tax, it would be of no use whatever to oppose it.

After these matters had been discussed, the evening developed into a sociable gathering, and matters of general interest were discussed. The meeting then closed.

Central Committee.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the meeting which should have been held on Thursday, December 14, lapsed on account of there being no quorum. The following put in an appearance:—Messrs. Bartleman, Sayle, Jones, Charles and Peters (Secretary). Seven members are required for a quorum.

Queensland.

The New Pharmacopœia.

Much disappointment has been expressed at the omission of Imperial Weights and Measures from the New Pharmacopœia. Most chemists in business will await the publication of Squire's Companion, in which these weights will doubtlessly be given, rather than purchase the official work. The writer predicts that there will be a howl of annoyance when they find that the conversions entail the use of such awkward fractions.

Chemist's Shop Washed Out.

The lower lying portions of the city of Toowoomba was recently inundated, due to an almost unprecedented precipitation of rain. Mr. N. Green's branch shop in Russell Street suffered severely. The rush of water from the back to the front of the premises was such as to force out the window, and most of the stock was carried into the street. Mr. Green has our sincerest sympathy.

Bombala Salvage.

On December 9th salvage from the s.s. "Bombala," or from the hold where the fire took place, was put up by auction in Townsville. Nearly all were packed goods. Two local firms were represented. There were no bargains. Senseless biddings sent the prices to nearly wholesale list prices. Our North Queensland representative re-

Messrs. McGuffie's New Pharmacy.

College of Pharmacy.

The directors' report for the year 1914 appears to convey a rather doleful tone. Students, it appears, have shown a regrettable lack of training during apprenticeship, which the Director states cannot be made entirely good during attendance at the College. This appears to be the yearly lament of the Director. Notwithstanding his complaints at the shortcomings of the students and those responsible for their early training, we hear of the students presenting him with a case of gold-mounted pipes, showing that his efforts to advance pharmaceutical training is being appreciated by those who come under his charge.

Wedding of a Recent Student.

On January 20th Miss Ethel Connellan will celebrate her epithalamium. The prospective bridegroom is Mr. W. Lyttle. Miss Connellan was a last year's student in the College of Pharmacy, and passed her final examination in a very creditable manner. Long life and posterity to her. It is her intention to take over the pharmacy of Connellan and Co., Fortitude Valley, Brisbane.

Liquor Cresolis Compositus.

Reports to hand show that the A.P.I. circular has been productive of much increase in business in that line. It is interesting to note that a writer in an English journal decries the use of castor oil as given in the new B.P. for making Liquor Cresol Saponatus. He states that the product made with castor oil is less mixible with water than that made with linseed oil. It is probable that castor oil has been used officially, because it was thought to be less frequently adulterated than linseed oil. Makers of Liquor Cresolis Co. A.P.I. should test their linseed oil for hydrocarbon oils by seeing that it is completely soluble in solution of potassium hydroxide in 90 per cent. or preferably absolute alcohol. [illegible] by the A.P.I. formula is the best yet [illegible] and retailers will do well to push it. [illegible] Queensland.

Trade in Queensland.

Reports from wholesalers and retailers show that trade is almost normal. The wholesalers say that the Christmas trade has been rather better than usual this year. Shipments are coming forward, and although they have to sell at advanced prices, they are only in line with other traders. Altogether the price of living has been going up. Hitherto Queensland has been the cheapest State to live in in the Commonwealth. It is generally expected that the cost of living will go up, and hence the majority of people are prepared to pay the increased price. In Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales drought conditions have had to be met to a much greater extent than in Queensland, and trade in these States must necessarily be in a more backward state. This State has not escaped scot free, but, on the whole, it has been more favoured than others. Climatic conditions during the month of December has been most trying. The temperature has not been especially high, but the humidity has been rather above the average. In North Queensland there has been, in consequence, a larger proportion of deaths from heat apoplexy than normal. For a time the number of cases of infantile paralysis per week reached alarming proportions. Fortunately, however, with increased rainfall, the number has diminished. In Brisbane and suburbs there has been a recrudence of the mosquito plague, notwithstanding the efforts of the health authorities to reduce the nuisance.

Local wholesale firms report that stocks are coming forward in a very satisfactory manner, though increased prices have to be paid. Now that prices are going up all round retailers are accepting the inevitable; for example, the wholesale price in London of Santonin is 22/6 per lb. for small quantities, and that of Ichthyol is 3/6 per lb. On the whole it is rather remarkable that the wholesaler is not making more out of the advance in price than the situation warrants.

Personal News.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward are visiting Hobart, where they will be the guests of Mr. Ward's mother.

Mrs. G. J. McKay is visiting Melbourne and Tasmania.

The friends of Mr. C. Sheahan, of Stanthorpe, will regret to learn that he has been very seriously ill. Mr. F. J. Drew has been relieving him.

Mr. J. W. Case, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, spent the Christmas holidays at Laurieton Heads and the New England district. Mr. Case reports that he had a most enjoyable holiday.

Mr. G. Watkins and family is spending a holiday at Noosa Heads (Tewantin), a seaside place north of Brisbane.

Mr. R. C. Cowley and family are holidaying at Redcliffe, on Moreton Bay.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Xmas.

The Xmas trade in South Australia was quiet and without demonstration; even the crowds in the streets showed a subdued tone, and the abandon of former years was conspicuously absent.

Vague Definitions.

When the Pharmacy Act was in the making we had as a critic the late Sir R. C. Baker, afterwards the first President of the Federal Senate. He used to accuse us of indulging in, what he termed, vague definitions, as ambiguous as were the oracles of Delphi pronounced by the priestess in the groves of Mount Parnassus, and which could be variously interpreted according to mental attitude and desires of the hearers. The Poison Regulation of December 10th, 1914, is a masterpiece of this indefiniteness. It begins in clause 1, and goes all through. The only point that is clear and affecting chemists is the certainty that all assistants and apprentices, who are not either medical men or registered pharmacists, must be licensed, to sell, as clause 5 says, any poisons, clearly red or white Precipitate, and perhaps a Belladonna plaster, it not being a medicine compounded for internal use. Clause 8 anticipates their selling, but gives no authority other than clause 5. But after all Qui Bono? What does it matter? Why did not the Advisory Board simply adopt the English Act of 1908—a model Act, effective and scientific, and capable of adaptation to new developments?

Current Events.

The Broken Hill tragedy has brought to light a new Asiatic vice, new at least in Australia. An Adelaide chemist told the press than Cannabis Indica, known as Ganja or Bhang, is bought by them and mixed with Laudanum for smoking in place of opium. It is variously named in the East, and King's American Dispensatory says that the modern word "assassin" is derived from "Hashshashin," a murderous Persian sect which used hemp, Hashish, as an intoxicant and incitement. That this deed in Broken Hill was brought about in any way by the use of this drug has yet to be proved, but there are possibilities of evil if allowed to continue.

Sigma in Adelaide.

Mr. Leete told the chemists at his meeting that the Sigma Co. did not intend to admit any more shareholders on the ground floor. This is only fair to those who pioneered the way, and no one can take exception to the terms now being offered. Apparently the sales of the goods depend upon the personal recommendations of the sellers, and the more of them there are the better the articles become known. Mr. A. B. Cowling (Secretary of the South Australian Chemists' Defence League) is to be the local agent.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

December 17th, 1914.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at the office at 10 a.m.

Present: Messrs. M. Rushton (President), H. Sidwell, and J. T. Weaver. Messrs. James Drake and Eberhard sent apologies.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Examinations.—The Chairman of Examiners presented report that Bernard Garrett (Hobart) had passed the preliminary; one candidate from Launceston having failed.

That E. T. Addison, of Launceston, had presented himself for the Final, but owing to illness had to retire, and therefore no marks had been allotted to him.

The report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Weaver.

Reciprocity with South Australia.—J. McGarth, Launceston, wrote again, asking to be registered in Tasmania on his South Australian certificates.

Registrar to reply that no reciprocity existed with the South Australian Board, but that this Board was quite agreeable to enter into such an agreement on the same terms as with all the other Boards with whom we have reciprocity.

Elections.—Registrar reported that Messrs. H. T. Gould and T. James would retire at the January elections. Resolved that the President, Mr. Rushton, be the returning-officer.

On the motion of Mr. Weaver, seconded by Mr. Sidwell, an honorarium of £5 was voted to the Registrar, who thanked the members for the appreciation of his services.

Accounts amounting to £17 5s. were passed for payment.

A hearty exchange of good wishes for the coming year brought the meeting to a close.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Council was held at the office at 7.45 p.m. on the 17th December.

Present: Messrs. W. G. Burton (President), S. B. Brownell and J. A. Crisp. Messrs. Sidwell and James sent apologies.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Correspondence was read from manager of C. and D. of Australia *re* various changes of addresses.

Accounts amounting to £13 6s. 6d. were passed for payment.

It was resolved to hold Annual Meeting at the Office at 8 p.m. on the 21st January, 1915, Messrs. F. Holmes, F. K. Fairthorne and W. G. Burton being the retiring councillors.

The Poisons Act.

Dr. S. A. McClintock, Chief Health Officer, has stated that in his opinion the Tasmanian Poisons Act is a dead letter. Quite recently the Pharmacy Board had drawn the attention of the Chief Secretary to this matter. The Act, which

[illegible] was not only antiquated, but unworkable in many respects. One fault was that [illegible] particular was responsible with the duty of administering it. The Chief Secretary had instructed him to submit a Bill for the consideration of the Cabinet which would cover all the requirements on the subject of the sale of poisons. He had fulfilled this duty, and the Bill was now in the hands of the Government.

Pharmacy Board Election.

The Returning Officer (Mr. Martin Rushton) has given notice that he will hold an election on January 28 for the election of two members of the Pharmacy Board. The retiring members are Messrs. H. T. Gould and T. James, both of whom are offering themselves for re-election.

H. T. Gould & Co.'s New Pharmacy.

A new pharmacy has been opened at 73 Liverpool-street by Messrs. H. T. Gould and Co. Gould's Pharmacy has been a landmark in Hobart ever since 1878, but owing to the expiration of their lease, and the decision of the trustees of Rout's estate to sell the block at the corner of Elizabeth and Bathurst streets, Mr. Gould has purchased the two shops, 71 and 73 Liverpool-street, and has had No. 73 fitted up as an up-to-date pharmacy. New wall cases have been fitted up in cedar on both sides of the pharmacy, and the shelving removed from the old premises (made of Tasmanian blackwood) has been repositioned again. Modern windows have been erected, which admirably lend themselves to a display of chemist's sundries, and the verandah being wide and lofty enables the best show to be made. The tiles beneath the window are black, and the entrance is paved with white and black marble. The ceiling is a handsome metal one. The dispensing department has been very much enlarged, so as to cope with the largely increased business in this department. Electric light has been installed throughout. A large electric arc lamp over the entrance door lights up the front of the premises, whilst an illuminated sign in ruby glass, 8 ft. by 2 ft., is being constructed above the verandah.

New Zealand.

A Chemist's Insolvency.

The creditors of Arthur A. S. Maxwell, chemist of Rotorua, met in the office of the official assignee, Mr. W. S. Fisher, on December 16. The bankrupt stated that about two years ago he started business in Rotorua with the assistance of four friends, who guaranteed an overdraft at the bank. The guarantors were secured by bill of sale over his property. The business flourished, except during the last six months, and although the volume of trade had not diminished, the cash takings had decreased in proportion to the purchases made to meet the demands on the business. Being unable to meet several pressing liabilities, he was proceeded against, and then, at the request of the guarantors, he assigned his business to them at a valuation made by Messrs. Sharland and Co. As a result of this, there was about £128 in cash held in trust, together with his book debts, to meet the demands of his creditors. He had been adjudicated a bankrupt upon the petition of two creditors. His debts amounted to £493/0/1, and his total assets to £173/0/0, leaving a deficiency of £319/19/7. In answer to questions, the bankrupt stated that twice before he had assigned his estate, but he could not say what it had paid in the £ on either occasion. He admitted that he knew he was behind in his accounts at the end of last summer, but he had thought he would be able to "pull through."

P.A.T.A.

The "Why" of Price Cutting.

One of the leading American magazines, *The Saturday Evening Post*, with a circulation of over two millions, recently devoted a page to the "why" of price cutting. It is so good that we take the liberty of reproducing it from the *New Idea* of Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co., in which it has been reprinted.

Why do stores cut prices? asks the editor. No merchant "cuts" because he *prefers* to lose money. His purpose is to *make* money. What he loses on the cut price article he expects to make up somewhere. There are only two ways of making up the loss:

1. Charging extra profit on other articles.
2. Getting an increased volume of business—"drawing trade."

The first of these two ways is clearly disadvantageous to the public. One customer gets a bargain; others pay excessive prices. And the excessive prices must total up to more than the bargains; else the scheme wouldn't be worth while for the store-keeper.

The second way—price-cutting to get increased volume—has been defended as legitimate advertising.

But is it?

Obviously the price-cutting is done to create an impression—an impression that the store is cheaper than others—not only on the cut-price line but on other lines. Quite generally this is a false impression. The store that sold everything at a loss would soon have to go out of business.

But the price-cutter contrives to create the *impression*.

He very often does this by trading on the reputation which a manufacturer has built up for his article. Price-cutting is of no use unless it is done on a standard article which has a well-known standard of price and is known to be worth it. The price-cutter takes unfair advantage of hard work done by that manufacturer. But by thus cutting the price, for his own ulterior purposes, he tends to make the public believe that the article is not worth the standard price.

THE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

The "L.C.A."

Head Office: 31 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE

DIRECTORS—Sir Henry Weedon, K.B., Chairman; Hon. Wm Angliss, M.L.C.; E. C. Dyason, Esq.; Robt. Ramsay, Esq.; Hon. R. A. Crouch.

CHEMISTS can obtain Special Concessions as regards their Life Assurance by placing their business through the Authorised Agents of the Company—

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

SPECIAL HOUSE PURCHASE POLICY

is being issued, embodying the following extraordinary liberal conditions:—

1. A Loan of the **FACE VALUE** of the Policy for the purchase of a house after the Policy has been three years in force.
2. Rebate of Weekly Payment of **PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST** during Total Disablement by Accident or Disease.
3. Absolute Discharge of the Mortgage on Death or **TOTAL PERMANENT DISABLEMENT**.
4. Partial Discharge of the Mortgage on **TOTAL PARTIAL DISABLEMENT**.
5. Free Hospital Treatment in any Public Hospital in the State.
6. The option of Selling the House and Transferring the Loan to the Purchaser, thereby enabling you to make other profits besides saving rent.

GET AN UP-TO-DATE CONTRACT IN AN UP-TO-DATE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

Write for a Copy of our Full Prospectus.

Head Office 31 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE. CHAS. G. WATSON, General Manager.

P.D.L. MEMBERS TEAR THIS OFF AND POST TO

THE MANAGER.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED,

31 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Dear Sir,—I should be glad if you would instruct your representative to call upon me relative to Life Insurance.

Name.....

Age next Birthday..... Occupation.....

Amount..... Address.....

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

Famous for over 40 years

Destroys the Germs

SOLD FOR 40 YEARS

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE has won the most pronounced success throughout Australia as a positively certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

When those you know are in the grip of one of these dread complaints, when it is commencing to build into their systems, advise them to root it out with GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE.

It has soothing, healing properties that make it always welcome to young or old. The shelves of the up-to-date chemist are surely not completely stocked without it.

The great feature of GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE is that while surely rooting out the cough, it also strengthens and tones up the system as a tonic. At all times of the year it is advisable to keep GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE by, as it is constantly in demand by a public that has proved a fixed admiration for the genuine article.

The slightly different taste in GREATHEAD'S is due to the addition of another invaluable ingredient, which adds considerably to its already excellent healing properties.

All the ingredients in their entirety used by Robert Greathead, the discoverer, are used in every bottle bearing the name of GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE.

It is particularly suitable for children, and their systems respond to it admirably. They like to take it with honey.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS, STOREKEEPERS and GROCERS.

THE PUBLIC DEMAND IT

GREATOIDS

The Little Pill of Great Health Value.

These wonderful little pills are easy to take, and extremely simple and sure in their effect.

It may be said with truth that there is nothing to equal GREATOIDS for keeping the system finely toned, vigorous and healthy. They are an excellent remedy for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness.

The Twentieth Century Manufacturing and Agency Co. Pty. Ltd.

495 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

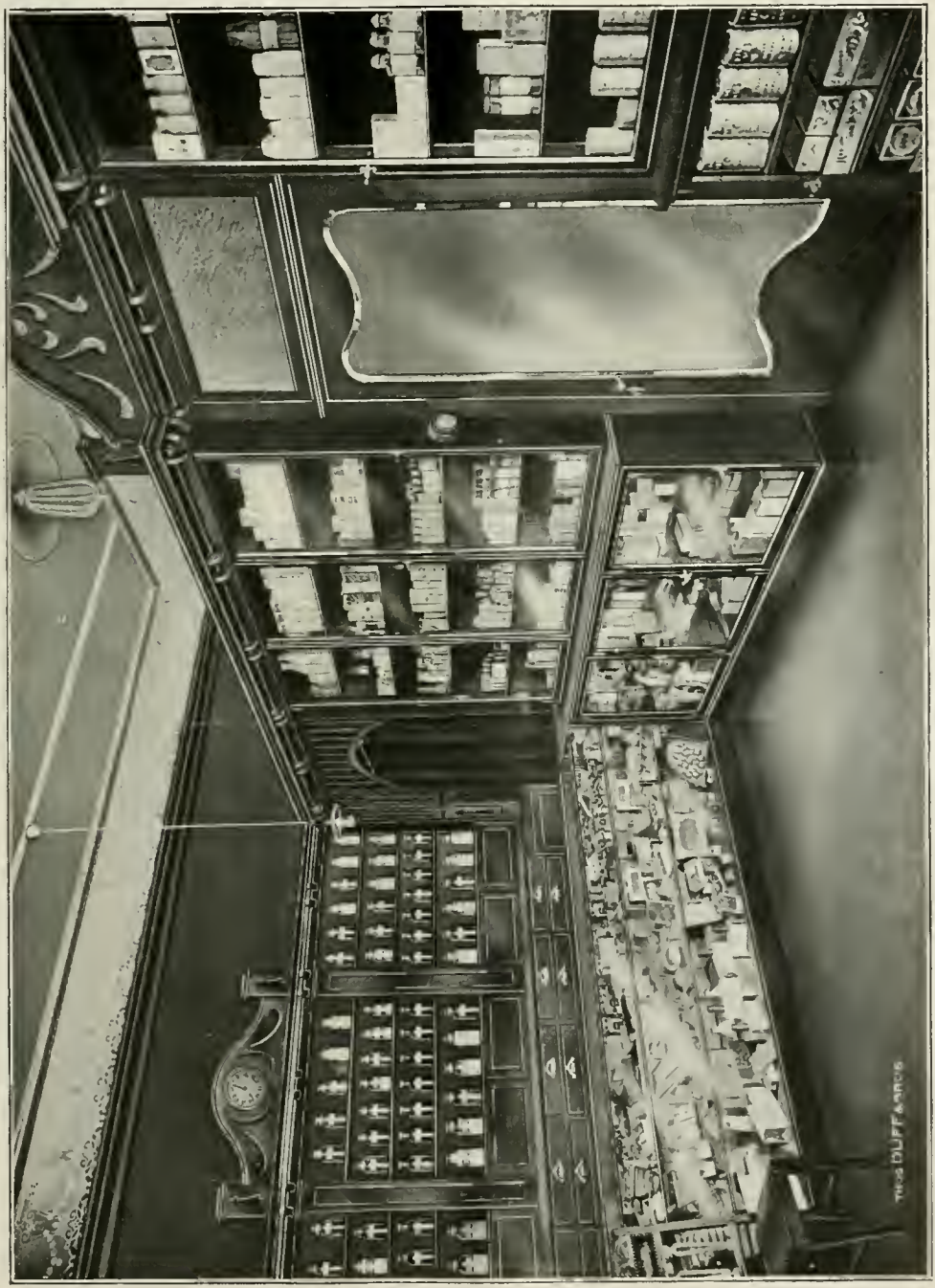
THOS. DUFF & BROS.

PTY. LTD.

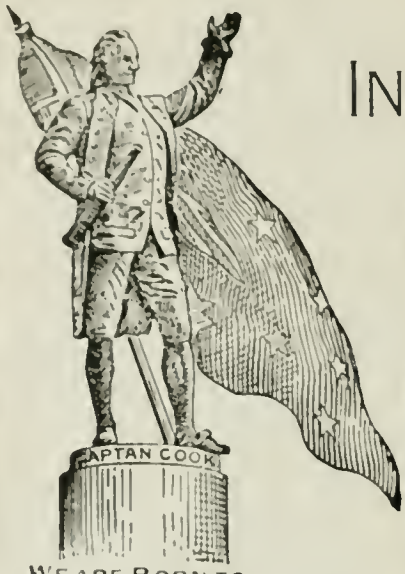
Shop Fitters, Showcase Makers, and Shop Front Builders,

WILLIAM STREET, CORNER DUDLEY STREET,

TELEPHONE 3199. MELBOURNE WEST.



Interior of Shop fitted up by us for J. A. C. Jones, Esq., Essendon.



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P. C. R. FULLER, Manager.

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For full particulars apply to **THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,**

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

The I.O.A. Policies are accepted by the Savings Banks.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Ring up the I.O.A. *re* this—Phone Nos. 6014 and 9128.

In the same way he unfairly competes with other stores whose policy is to keep a fair, even level of honest prices on *all* goods *all the time*. He makes these stores appear to be high-priced simply by being cheaper than they are on one or two articles of known value.

The price-cutter thus, by his so-called "advertising scheme," injures the manufacturer and his own competitors. But he also injures the public because—

1. He makes it difficult for the public to know clearly the real value of merchandise.
2. He discourages manufacturers from trying to establish a fair, standard value.
3. He undermines the reputable all-the-year-round stores which render real service to the buying public.

P.D.L.

The directors met on January 20. Present:—Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver, Malyon and Peters. Apology for non-attendance from Mr. Towl who was absent from town.

Correspondence.—A member forwarded a letter he had received from a solicitor acting on behalf of a client, who alleged that he had suffered physical injury owing to negligence on the part of the chemist. The Secretary reported that the matter was being inquired into. He did not think the claim would materialise.

Edward Mayhew, Perth, wrote strongly urging the directors to take action with regard to commissions in the A.M.C., for qualified pharmacists.

Northern Pharmaceutical Association, Auckland, thanking the directors for the full information forwarded in reference to the P.D.L. movement in Australia.

New South Wales Branch applied for additional copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the Annual Report. Forwarded.

Under Secretary, notifying that the Chief Secretary would be pleased to receive a deputation in reference to the Workers' Compensation Act.

Insurance Office of Australia, forwarding detailed report of the recent County Court case at Casterton, and stating that they had forwarded a cheque for £74 14s. 8d., in full settlement of the claim.

Life Insurance Co. of Australia, forwarding settlement of commission account to 31st Dec., 1914.

Mr. H. C. Dyte, Northcote, wrote acknowledging the prompt and fair settlement of his claim by the Melbourne Fire Office, in connection with the recent fire at his pharmacy.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—

New South Wales.

Nall, R. O.	Germanton.
Lane, J. C.	South Grafton.
Parkes, Percy	Paddington.
Warren, G. B.	Carlton.

South Australia.

Magarey, P.	Adelaide.
Beirlaqua, H. G.	Narracoorte.

Victoria.

Thom, Chas.	Sorrento.

Liability of Patient for Medicine.—The following case was submitted by a member for legal opinion:—A medical man called on a chemist and ordered some anti-toxin for a patient. He took it away with him and used it on the patient. Subsequently the patient died. The chemist applied to the husband of the patient for payment. This application was ignored. Further reminders led to the husband consulting a solicitor, who wrote that his client refused to pay on principle. The doctor admitted he had no authority from the deceased woman or her husband to obtain the anti-toxin. He procured it because it was urgently required to treat the case. He was quite willing to pay the chemist for it, although his own account had not yet been paid. The matter was referred to the company's solicitor, who advised that the chemist had no recourse against the patient. Mr. Gulliver said that this was a very important case, and one which ought to be tested. Every day pharmacists were being placed in a similar position. He had always understood that a doctor had an implied right to order medicines for a patient. Mr. Buckhurst said he was inclined to test the case as it was so important. Only the doctor's admission that he had no authority rendered this inadvisable. It was decided to make further inquiries, and if a similar case occurred to consider the question of testing it in the courts.

Members Subscriptions.—The Secretary reported that out of 272 members eleven had not paid their subscriptions. Resolved that unless the amounts were paid by the next meeting of the directors it would be necessary under the articles to erase the names from the members list.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement showing credit balance of £62 3s. 9d. in the General Fund and £575 in the Reserve Fund.

Two matters of importance were discussed in committee. After routine business had been dealt with the meeting adjourned.

Legal.

Illegally Making Explosives.

Chemist Fined.

Ernest A. Smith, chemist, of The Parade, Ascot Vale, was prosecuted at the District Court on December 21 on a charge of having manufactured an explosive on his premises, when such premises were not licensed for such a purpose under the Explosives Act. Inspector H. Y. Rattray, who prosecuted, said there was a provision in the act permitting the manufacture of explosive materials in very small quantities for experimental purposes. Defendant had admitted in a letter that he had made 14 lb. of the substance in question; he did not know, he added, that he should have obtained a licence when only experimental work was being done. Defendant was fined £5, with costs added. A stay of three months was granted.

Optical.

The Victorian Optical Class.

REFRACTION AND SIGHT TESTING.

25th November, 1914.

Time allowed: Two and one-half hours. (8 to 10.30 p.m.)

1. Define the following: (*a*) The Angle Alpha, (*b*) The blind spot of Mariotte, (*c*) The fundus, (*d*) Schlemm's Canal, (*e*) Muscae volitantes.

2. Describe the ciliary body and the mechanism of accommodation.

3. What is meant by the amplitude of accommodation? The punctum proximum of a person with 3 D of Hyperopia, is at 20 c.m's. What is his amplitude of accommodation and probable age?

4. Transpose the following prescriptions into other equivalent forms including the toric with base curve of + 6 D:

(a) 1 D Sph. ⊃ − 1.5 D. Cyl. axis 95°

(b) − 3·5 D Sph. ⊃ − 2 D. Cyl. axis 150°

(c) + 2·5 D Sph. ⊃ + 1·25 D. Cyl. axis 45

5. In a case of astigmatism the horizontal lines from a distant chart are focussed 1 m.m. in front of the retina, and the vertical lines 1 m.m. behind the retina. State the class of astigmatism this case would belong to, and what combination of lenses would be required to correct it.

6. If the cornea has a curvature of 8 m.m.'s and a refractive index of 1·3365, at what point would parallel rays focus which meet the surface of the cornea in air and are focussed in a medium of 1·3365.

7. What is Myopia? Describe the principal causes of this condition and the cases in which it is necessary to exercise special care in prescribing correcting lenses.

8. An oculist orders a pair of spectacles, + 4 D Sph ⊃ 2 Δ base out (for each eye). To what extent, and in what direction would you decentre the lenses in order to obtain the required prismatic effect?

9. Using the plane mirror in retinoscopy, one finds that with a + 1 D lens in the trial frame he obtains reversal when he is 50 c. ms. distant from the patient. What would you assume to be the patient's defect? Give reasons for your deduction.

10. At what distance from the eye should spectacle lenses be placed? Discuss the effect of placing convex and concave lenses farther from the eye than the proper distance.

GEOMETRICAL OPTICS.

1. Show that when an object is placed in front of a plane mirror the image formed is virtual, and is equal in size to the object.

2. Two plane mirrors are placed at an angle of 45°, and an object is placed between them. How many images are formed of this object?

3. A spherical mirror has a radius of curvature, which is equal to *r*. Prove that if *u* is the distance of an object from the mirror, *v* the distance of the image, and *f* the focal length of the mirror, then

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}.$$

4. State the fundamental laws of refraction. What is meant by the statement that the *critical angle* of water is 48° 36'?

5. Prove that when a ray of light passes symmetrically through a glass prism of small refracting angle the deviation produced is equal to half the refracting angle of the prism. (The refractive index of the glass is equal to 1·5.)

6. Show that the image of an object formed beyond the principal focus of a convex lens is *real* and *inverted*.

7. Explain carefully what is meant by the power of a lens. What is the unit of power always adopted?

8. What is meant by a toroidal lens?

Personal.

MR. F. J. ELLIS is relieving Messrs. Bull and Owen, Geelong.

MR. J. B. ROBINSON is relieving Mr. G. M. J. Cole, Sea Lake.

MR. JAS. HETHERINGTON is relieving Mr. H. H. Vail, at Trafalgar.

MR. J. V. KISSELL has accepted a position with Mr. H. Davis, St. Kilda.

MR. M. J. CARROLL has gone to Mr. J. W. Whitehouse, Middle Park.

MR. F. H. WILSON has been relieving Mr. Prout, of West Melbourne.

MR. HAROLD E. BAILEY is relieving Mr. Jas. Hislop, Chapel Street, Prahran.

MISS M. HEARN is leaving Miss Hope, Albert Park, and is spending a holiday at Drouin.

MR. LEONARD F. LAMB has accepted a permanency with Mr. Jason Couve, Dandenong.

MR. A. W. PINCHES is managing Mr. P. Wheeler's business in Chapel Street, Prahran.

MR. A. WHITTLE, late with Mr. W. C. Kernot, Geelong, is relieving Mr. R. J. Harvie, Rutherglen.

MR. H. W. JONES, after relieving Mr. A. Vale, Kensington, goes on to relieve Mr. A. L. McNeel, Nathalia.

MR. H. F. ACKARY has been relieving Mr. E. L. Fisher, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, during the holidays.

MR. B. FRANKLIN is relieving Mr. A. H. Adler, Glenferrie, and then goes on to relieve Mr. M. A. Walter, Numurkah.

MR. H. W. MCALLIN, lately with R. O. Hughes, of Rutherglen, has accepted a position with Mr. V. R. Bailey, Malvern.

MR. R. P. FRANCIS, of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne, is leaving shortly on a holiday trip to New Zealand.

MR. J. J. CARROLL is at present relieving Mr. Samuel Morrow, Daylesford. Thence he goes to Mr. W. E. Thomson, Donald.

MR. P. L. MCSWEENEY has returned from Maldon Island and is at present acting as *locum tenens* for Mr. Lindsay Knight, Brighton.

Messrs. D. J. Williams and J. H. Constable, accompanied by their wives, came over from Sydney and spent a brief holiday in Melbourne.

Mr. W. J. Balmer, a recent arrival from Rhodesia, has accepted a permanent position with Mr. A. W. Aumont, Smith Street, Collingwood.

Mr. A. Madge, after relieving Mr. W. M. Jewkes and H. W. Clarkson, will be located at the Malvern Dispensary until the end of January.

Mr. W. G. Leigh, late with Mr. J. J. Cunningham, Echuca, after relieving Mr. W. H. Cornell, Ballarat, is at present with Messrs. J. Lay and Son, Eaglehawk.

Mr. V. G. Morieson, late with Mr. S. H. Blake, Footscray, is at present relieving Mr. Sanders, of Mornington, and then goes to relieve Mr. Max Landmann, Auburn.

Miss Hilda C. Groening, Newport, has had her apprenticeship indentures transferred from her father to Messrs. Cheshire and Champion, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

Mr. J. Stanley Owen, son of Mr. Edward G. Owen, Collins Street, Melbourne, has volunteered and has been accepted for service in the Australian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., director of the Chemical Laboratory of the College of Pharmacy, has been elected vice-president of the Council of the Melbourne Junior Technical School.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, president of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, spent a few days in Melbourne during the second week in January, after a holiday visit to South Australia.

Dr. J. A. Smeal, of the Melbourne Hospital, who qualified as a pharmacist prior to taking his medical degree has received a provisional appointment as captain in the Australian Army Medical Corps.

Mr. D. Shaw, who has recently returned from an extended trip to Sydney, during which he was engaged in relieving work for short periods, is relieving Messrs. Casley and Co., Ballarat, for a fortnight, from January 14th.

Mr. J. W. Ward, registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, paid a visit to the College of Pharmacy on January 20th accompanied by Mrs. Ward. The visitors are returning to Brisbane by the "Canberra" after a trip to Hobart.

Miss Ethel Lazarus, secretary of the P.D.L. of N.S.W., and daughter of Mrs. E. Lazarus, of Middle Park, Melbourne, and the late Mr. L. Lazarus, Bendigo, is to be married on 28th January to Mr. Louis Zions, secretary of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales.

Mr. P. Wheeler, of Chapel-street, Prahran, whose health has been in a precarious state for some time, has been ordered a complete rest in the country. With that end in view, he has purchased Mr. Chamberlin's business at Frankston, where he is now residing.

A gold medal is to be presented by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome to Dr. Power to commemorate his directorship of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories for 18½ years. In addition Mr. Wellcome is causing a life-size portrait of Dr. Power to be painted.

Mr. Cyril J. Tonkin, Glenferrie, who accompanied the First Australian Light Horse Expedition, writes that he is having a good time with the troops. It could hardly be called luxury, but they were all very happy. He expected that he would land at Alexandria and go on to Cairo to complete his training. Mr. Tonkin conveyed his kind regards to the members of the Board and the Council.

Mr. H. M. Barker, A.I.A.V., son of Mr. John Barker, pharmacist, North Fitzroy, has commenced practising as an accountant and auditor at 327 Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. Barker who has had several years experience with Messrs. Strangward and Shackell is prepared to undertake accountancy work for pharmacists at a moderate fee.

Mr. Carl Eberhard, Launceston, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month. Mr. Eberhard speaks enthusiastically of six o'clock closing which has been welcomed by both doctors and chemists. Speaking for himself he has not found that he lost one iota of business by closing at 6 p.m. The Tasmanian pharmacists would not revert to the old late night now on any account.

Mr. Alex. L. Elvins, one of the retiring members of the Dental Board of Victoria, is offering himself for re-election at the annual election to be held next month. During Mr. Elvins' three years of office he has devoted considerable attention to the affairs of the Board. He will be glad of the continued support of any pharmacists who are also on the Dentists' Register and consequently have a vote at the election.

The Late Mr. Caradoc James.—The pharmaceutical friends and fellow students will regret to hear of the demise of Mr. Caradoc James, who died recently at sea, off the coast of West Africa. Mr. James was a native of the Creswick district, and was educated at the Creswick Grammar School, and served his articles with his uncle, Mr. James, of Creswick. He attended the Ballarat School of Mines and passed his Intermediate Examination in December, 1890. The fellow students of the late Mr. James will remember his sterling worth and manliness of character. He was an adept in black and white work. Dr. Lindsay's sons, the whole of whom have been successful in that work, were fellow students at the Grammar School with Mr. James. Messrs. T. Gawne, T. Sayle, W. Jewkes, Dr. Hicks, N. Usher and W. H. Fleay were contemporary students with Mr. James at the Ballarat School of Mines. Mr. James passed his Final examination in 1891, and was assistant at Bowen and Co. for some time. Relinquishing pharmacy, he returned to Ballarat and qualified as a mining engineer, metallurgist, etc.; he received an appointment as chief metallurgist at the Golden Luck G.M. Co., at Kalgoorlie. He resigned that appointment, and proceeded to London, receiving an engagement in a similar capacity in West Africa, where he was successful in his profession. Frequent visits to London were a sequence to residence in Equatorial Africa, and it was on the last of these visits that death overtook him. His body was buried at sea.

Trade Notes.

Mr. Julius Blau left on a trip to the United States by the "Sonoma," on January 10. Mr. Blau's object is to carefully inspect the No. 4711 factory in New York, with an ultimate view of establishing an industry in Australia for the manufacture of soaps and perfumes. During his absence his interests will be looked after by his sons.

Fire in Chemist's Shop.—At about 3.30 p.m. on January 5, the Northcote fire brigade was called out to an outbreak of fire in the shop of Mr. H. J. Dyte, chemist, High-street. The fire was caused by a lighted gas jet coming into contact with the window fittings of the shop. Much damage was done to the contents of the window by fire, and the interior of the shop was somewhat damaged by water. The building was insured in the Royal Co. for £900, and the contents in the Melbourne Fire Office for £500. The window was filled with a display of Nyal goods. A prompt settlement was effected by the Melbourne Fire Office, to whom Mr. Dyte has written in appreciative terms of the business-like manner in which they settled his claims.

Praise for Sir George Reid.—Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. forward us the following extract from a recent letter received from their London agents:—"With reference to the shipment of prohibited goods, we have kept you fairly well advised, and there is no doubt that the High Commissioner has been of great assistance to shippers on this side in influencing the Government in allowing permits of the prohibited lines being shipped to Australia and the British colonies. We must say that we have seen your High Commissioner several times about this business, and we feel that the interest of the Australian Commonwealth could not be in the hands of a more energetic or efficient man, and we know that he has been working very hard to get the prohibition on goods either withdrawn or the permits more easily allowed and also he has taken an enormous amount of trouble with regard to the vessels that have been captured at Cape Town, and which eventually by the means of his assistance we believe will be sent on to their ports of destination in Australia." Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. fully endorse what their London agents say, and refer in very commendatory terms to Sir George Reid's valuable services in regard to the shipment of drugs and chemicals to Australia.

New Customs Order.—Order No. 1764, 4th January, 1915. Spirits for use in the manufacture of Anæsthetic Ether, etc. Re Order 1760, G.O. 1244 (3). The delivery free of duty of spirits for use in the manufacture of Ether, Chloroform, Chloral and Chloral Hydrate, applies only to Australian Spirits.

Co-operative Insurance.—The financial editor of the Melbourne *Herald* on January 14 referred to the various mutual fire insurance offices as follows:—"Australia has produced some fine examples of what can be achieved by the application of the mutual principle of life insurance, and it seems remarkable that no fire company has yet been established, in this State, at any rate, with a view to giving the premium payer an equitable return of the profits made. The Closer Settlement Board's first year's experience with the Fire Insurance Fund shows remarkable results. Premiums earned amounted to £843, and losses to only £90, leaving a profit of £725 after administration charges had been met. The Toowoomba Co-operative Insurance Company (Q.), though its capital is very small, shows a high rate of profit in its eight years' existence. The capital is £1365, the profit for last year £1257, and the reserve fund £3007. Another co-operative insurance company in Queensland, the Bundaberg, has an even better record. With a capital of £803, it has in its eight years' existence made a distribution of £2881 in profits and placed £3577 to the reserve fund. A leaflet issued by the Agricultural and General Co-operative Insurance Society of England puts the position:—"In no branch of commerce can the principle of co-operation be more appropriately applied than in insurance. The risk of loss by fire to each individual, though slight, is not one which can be prudently borne by the man himself, whereas by co-operation with his fellows to pool risks, the losses payable by each individual are made regular and insignificant." Pharmacists have an opportunity in the Amalgamated Insurance Co. of making a great success of another mutual insurance company. The shares are only 5s. each paid up. A similar company in America is wholly controlled by druggists. It has grown into a large and profitable concern, paying regular dividends to its shareholders.

Hawthorn Dispensary.—The following resolutions were agreed to at the meeting of the Hawthorn branch of the A.N.A. held on January 4:—

1. That as the Hawthorn and District Friendly Societies Dispensary is owned and directly managed by the Hawthorn Friendly Societies this branch recognises that it has the first claim on members for the supply of medicine.

2. That all new members residing in the City of Hawthorn be placed on the dispensary list unless they specifically request not to be so placed.

3. That all members living in the City of Hawthorn not now on the dispensary list be added to that list from March 1, 1915, unless they notify the secretary of the branch in writing that they desire to continue on some specified chemist's list.

Footscray U.F.S. Dispensary.—In the annual report of Footscray Friendly Societies' Dispensary, it is mentioned that the membership of the institution has reached the total of 6480, an increase of 178 members for the half-year, and certainly a remarkable proportion of a total population of 27,000 residents. During the half-year 71,031 prescriptions were dispensed, giving an average of 10.9 per member. The receipts for six months totalled £1577 14s. 8d., and the expenditure £1384 10s. 4d., leaving a balance of £193 4s. 4d. There was a loss of £158 2s. on the half-year's operations, accounted for by the increased cost of drugs since the outbreak of war.

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Maltine

Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

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NEUROGEN

Which contains these combined Glycero-Phosphates, together with that excellent nutrient, "Casein," which embodies no less than 87 per cent. Albuminolds, and 13 per cent. of Nitrogen (Koch's analysis). Leading writers in this Journal advocate the support of local enterprise. Here is your opportunity—your profit is what you would ask for.

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The **Dearborn Products** are already **listed** on the **Queensland** P.A.T.A. They also come into force with the **New South Wales** P.A.T.A. List of **December 1st, 1914,** while as regards the **Victorian** P.A.T.A., the application is in Council, the rates fixed in the **remaining States also conforming.**

GENTLEMEN—We hereby ask **you** to **co-operate with us** in maintaining the proclaimed prices, and to always **hold stocks** of our products, **we** undertaking to **replace** or **exchange** unsaleable stock. You have doubtless noticed that the demands of the public increase, and are more regular when an article is easily obtained at a standard price.

No war increase in cost, and all **British Made Products.** Let your stock cards show a selection of the following :—

Preparation.	Price per doz	Price to Public.
ALLACITE—A non-greasy face cream	35/7	4 -
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CLYNOL BERRIES—For obesity	50 -	5 9
COLLIANDUM—For colour	35 7	4 -
JETTALINE—For clearing the skin	48 10	5 6
MENNALINE—For eyebrows & lashes	56 5	6 3
MERCOLISED WAX—For complexion	48 10	5 6
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PERCOL—A deodorant	35 7	4 -
PARSIDIUM JELLY—Astringent face jelly	16 -	1/9
PHEMINOL—A hair remover	56 5	6 3
PILENTA SOAP—A complexion soap	16 -	1 9
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STALLAX—For a shampoo	35/7	4/-
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UNIVERSAL PATENT TEETH (ALL PLATINUM) are made with hollow platinum pins They are guaranteed to be as strong as any solid pin teeth ever made, and the hollow tube effects a saving of 33⅓% of platinum. Made in a magnificent range of moulds and shades.

PARAGON SOLID PIN TEETH—Typical English body of great strength. American and English types and shades.

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PARAGON RUBBER DAM. Odourless, non tearing, non-puckering. Perfect.

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Milk-Food Cocoa

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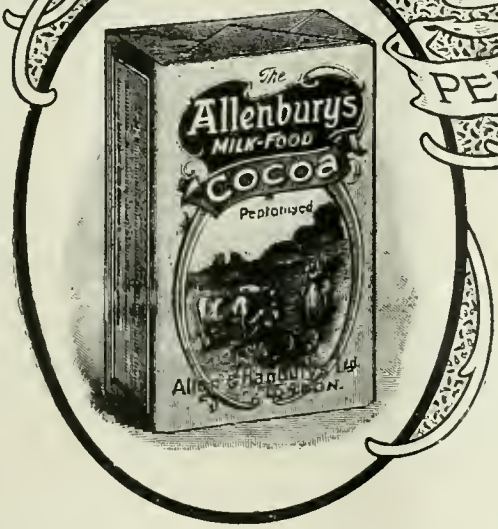

THIS highly nutritious and easily digested Cocoa is composed only of the purest

COCOA

WITH THE

"ALLENBURYS" MILK-FOOD.

Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

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The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

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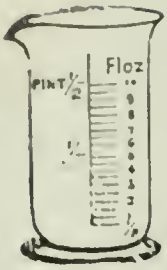

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TRUE FLOWER PERFUMES

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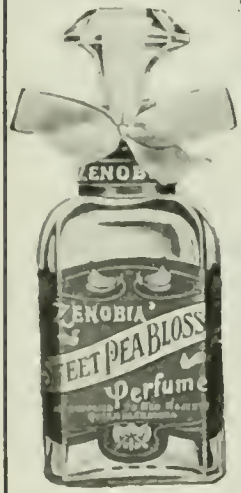

Their inimitable delicacy.
Their fidelity to nature.
Their subtle suggestiveness.
Their lasting perfection.

Three of the greatest favourites among Zenobia Perfumes are—

Sweet Pea Blossom.
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They are original, and are the closest representation in existence of the real blossom odours. Most excellent and attractive lines.

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ZENOBIA LTD. Zenobia Laboratories **Loughborough, Eng.**

Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria, 1915.

Copies of the above, containing the names of all registered pharmaceutical chemists in Victoria, and the official list of licensed dealers in poisons, are now available, and can be obtained on application at the office of the Board. Price 1s., post free.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

NOTICES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Author at the Preliminary Examinations after the 1st December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.

Sydney, 11th June, 1913.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK.

The Text Book in English for the Preliminary Examination to be held in September and December, 1915, and March and June, 1916, will be :—

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.)
Part I.

To be memorised—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*
Browning—*Prospice.*
Kipling—*Flag of England.*
Henley—*England.*
Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel.*
Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

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MAKERS OF GENUINE

SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

Patent. No. 6645.

As made before their Majesties The King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 22 Young-street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their window by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

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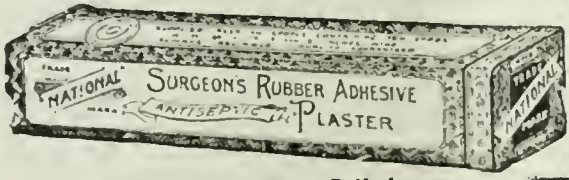

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On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick at once and perfectly in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14 - per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:—

½-in.	¾-in.	1-in.	1½-in.	2-in.	3-in.	Per doz Spools
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On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

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In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2 - per tin.
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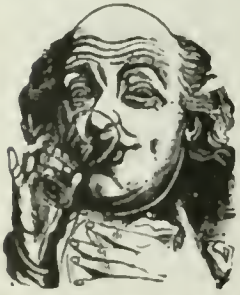
Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England, Contractors to His Majesty's Government.



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Manufactured in Australia.

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The Greatest Time Saving and Tube Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

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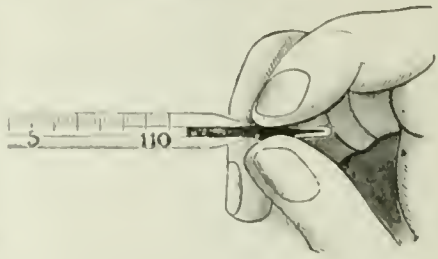
ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.

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In Straight Lengths.

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(English Manufacturers),

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If you have Heartburn, Headache, Gout, Biliousness, or Acidity of the Stomach TRY

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

It is free from taste, smell, or roughness to the palate.

This Remedy was first prepared by Dr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, in the year 1772, and has been before the public for one hundred and forty years—surely a wonderful record and proof of its remarkable medicinal value.

One dose will relieve Heartburn, and a few doses will correct Acidity, Gout, Headache, and Biliousness.

It is the mildest and safest aperient for the most delicate constitutions, and can be given to children in early infancy.

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Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.

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Have received a special permit from the British Government to ship us 50 cases of the above in various sizes, and same will reach us by the steamship "BORDA," due in a few days.

No necessity to push the FOREIGN PROTEID Phosphate Foods when the BRITISH MAKE can be had in AUSTRALIA.

Worth pushing, because it is a PROTECTED PRICE, and better still,

BRITISH MADE.

Put up in four sizes.

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SYRUPUS HYDRIODICI ACIDI (Gardner.)

Iodine Strength.—6.66 grains of pure resublimed Iodine in each fluid ounce.
GARDNER'S SYRUP contains 1.28 per cent. Hydriodic Acid. Each fl. drm. = gr. iii Iodid. Potas. or Sodium.
DOSE: 1 to 4 fluid drachms. Should always be given *before* meals and *well* diluted with water. Should *not* be *combined* with other remedies.
PURPOSE:—Furnishes Iodine in the most assimilable and *least irritant* form. Should replace Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide and Strontium Iodide because it is exceedingly agreeable to the taste, does not disturb functional activity and will *not cause indigestion*.
INDICATIONS: Rheumatism, Tertiary Syphilis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Goiter, Eczema, Lead Poisoning, and other Iodine Indications.
Incompatible with alkaloids, hydrates, carbonates, and most metallic salts.

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Incompatible with free acids, alkalies, chlorates, or other oxygen liberating compounds.
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Duncan's **ETHYL CHLORIDE**—
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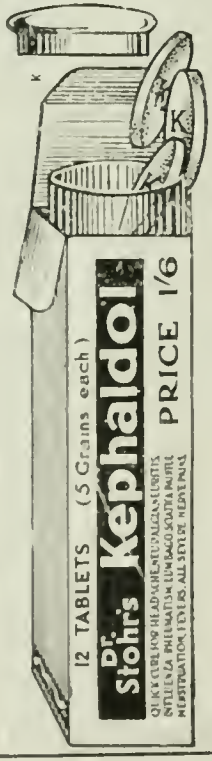
Our CHLOROFORM, ETHER, and ETHYL CHLORIDE are actually in general use in the Principal London and Provincial Hospitals, in Private Practice, and Dental Consulting Rooms in Great Britain.

STOCKS held at **Sydney, N.S.W.**, of Chloroform, "Pure," Green Label, and Blue Label, and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether in 16oz., 8oz., and 4oz. bottles (stopd.) by **D. A. GREENLEES**, Sole Distributing Agent for **DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.**, Edinburgh and London.

Samples of Chloroform (3 grades), and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether on application from Hospitals and Medical Profession.



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You should be sure to have this line in stock.

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It is an all "year-round-remedy," and does not depend on seasons. It is freely and largely advertised.

You can stock it, safe in the knowledge that you cannot lose on it. Wholesalers are authorised to re-purchase unsold stocks upon request. We guarantee to create a steady demand.

KEPHALDOL gives great satisfaction to the public, and is a wonderful repeater.

We are selling over one thousand tubes weekly on direct postal orders, and will be glad when these cease and the retailer supplies the public.

The public is partial to the large size tube in repeat orders. Our records show 52 per cent. of all repeat orders to be for large size tubes.

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You've climbed the old stairs often altho' they were so steep,
You have brought to us your custom tho' you grumbled loud and deep,
So we hope that you will follow where there's better light and room,
We're always pleased to greet you, so come round soon.

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291-293 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

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GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

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MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd March, 1915.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities Simple equations of one and two variables Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY. Euclid, Books I. and II.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	...	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Arithmetic	...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English ...	...	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra ...	...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid ...	...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips, omitting "Alexander's Feast," by Dryden

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III. xvi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REPORTS ON PAPERS.

REGULATION 57.—Any candidate who desires a report on any of the written papers submitted by him at any examination shall, within fourteen days of the publication of the results of such examination, lodge with the Registrar an application for a report on such papers, and shall pay the following fees:—

Preliminary Examination: 10/6 for any or all of such papers.
Intermediate or Final Examination: 10/6 for each paper to be reported on.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY early in June, 1915. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th March, 1915.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

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